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SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

July 7, 1975 No. 5888

**********
* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

## New Things Are Invincible

- Report on an investigation of the founding of the July 21 Workers' University by the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 22, 1975)

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Note:

In the seven years since its founding, the July 21 Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant has seriously implemented Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" and provided precious experience for the proletarian revolution in education.

Educatin is an important sphere in the superstructure and a tool of class struggle. Grasping education, in the final analysis, is a question of grasping class struggle. The focus of struggle is the question of training successors for which class. In order to train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, it is first "necessary to put proletarian politics in command." Without this principle or without upholding this principle at all times, we will invariably deviate from the orientation of Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive," the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant and many other factory-run workers' universities in the whole country, by persistently putting proletarian politics in command and giving priority to the transformation of the students' thinking, have brought up a number of workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, broadened the superiority of the

working class in the technical sphere, and consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat. Practice shows that taking the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant is the correct road for thoroughly shattering the old educational system which was divorced from proletarian politics, from productive labor and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, for closely linking up education with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, for avoiding revisionism and dogmatism and bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

At present, in the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the situation of the revolution in education has become better and better. But we must see at the same time that the prejudices and traditional forces of the bourgeoisie are very tenacious in education, the hereditary territory of the exploiting classes. Under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, education is still an important front on which the proletariat wages a life-and-death struggle with the bourgeoisie. In order to triumph over the bourgeoisie, the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of cuture. The "July 21 Directive" and the complete set of line and policies of the revolution in education charted by Chairman Mao are an important component of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the hundred-year plan for opposing and guarding against revisionism and consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must closely link up the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat with the study of Chairman Mao's series of instructions on the revolution in education, constantly raise our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's line in revolution in education and unswervingly take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant so as to genuinely turn the school into the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry the socialist revolution on the education front through to the end.

*

On July 21, 1968, Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction was published: "It is still necessary to have universities; here I refer mainly to colleges of science and engineering. However, it is essential to shorten the length of schooling, revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers. Students should be selected from among the workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction, two months later, the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant founded the July 21 Workers' University. It was the first July 21 Workers' University founded by the working class in our country. Its emergence had turned over a brand-new page in the history of proletarian education.

For the past seven years, under the leadership of the CCP Shanghai Municipality Committee, this workers' university has seriously implemented Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" and provided precious experience for the proletarian revolution in education. Today, in the wave of enthusiasm for studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, people have come to realize more and more clearly that the popularization of the experiences of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant and the founding of more July 21 workers' universities are of great and far-reaching significance toward achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing the cause of education in our country, training a great contingent of intellectuals of the working class, gradually reducing the three major differences, combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

I

Since its founding, the July 21 Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant has already admitted students for three terms. It has set up a specialty in machine-tool designing and building that selects students from among workers with practical experience who return to production practice after 2½ to 3 years of schooling. There are altogether 149 graduates from the two terms and among them 40 graduates have been trained for other plants. At present, there are 109 students in school. They are on the average 26 years old with an average of eight years of working experience.

People said, "In order to reform the old university, it is necessary to send the workers' propaganda teams to 'mix in sand,' and this workers' university is actually run in the 'sand pit'." It is placed directly under the leadership of the Party committee of the plant. The more than 5,000 workers in the whole plant form the "workers' propaganda teams that do not go away." The workers unite themselves with the intellectuals who are willing to carry the revolution in education through to the end to jointly run well this university in accordance with the criteria of the proletariat.

The teachers in this school are also mainly workers. Outstanding workers handling machine tools, liquid pressure and electrical appliances have all mounted the rostrum of the university. There are at present eight full-time worker-teachers and scores of part-time teachers. Together with 18 teachers who come from among the intellectuals, they have formed a contingent of teachers with the worker-teachers as the backbone. The teaching materials used are mainly compiled by worker-teachers through summing up production experience and invention and creation with participation from workers and technicians. Practical by nature, they also strive to reflect the advanced scientific and technological level. The new teaching material "Design and Building of Grinders" was precisely compiled

in this way with participation from more than 80 workers and technicians. Wherever the teachers and students of the school conduct teaching in conjunction with the typical products in the workshops, they receive enthusiastic support and warm assistance from the workers and cadres of the workshops.

The phenomenon of "divorcement from three things" (divorcement from proletarian politics, labor and workers and peasants) in the old school under the revisionist line in education has been wiped out here. Determined to run itself as a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the July 21 Workers' University takes the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements as the best classroom to enable the workers to brave the storm and face the world in the practice of struggle. The students are not only specialized in study, but are also required to understand first of all the dictatorship of the proletariat. They not only study the curves and the straight lines but are required to understand first of all the Party's basic line. In their period of study, "there is no decrease of the smell of oil and mud on their bodies and their ears are constantly exposed to the humming of the machines." When the plant is busy, the students return to their shifts and teams to participate in productive labor and sweat as much as the workers.

For hundred and thousands of years, the exploiting classes have taken the school as the ladder for seeking fame and gain and climbing up to the privileged stratum. Now, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, the July 21 Workers' University is firm with the destruction of this ladder. Firstly, the graduates are not given diplomas; secondly, their wages and remuneration are not increased; thirdly, they do not have such titles as engineers and technicians. Upon graduation, they still return to production practice to become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

II

Taking the road charted by Chairman Mao, the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant has trained technicians from among the workers, persisted in running well the July 21 Workers' University and greatly strengthened the superiority of the working class in the technological sphere. Because two terms of graduates from the July 21 Workers' University have returned one after the other to the practice of production and because the factory continues to train new worker-technicians through such paths as the arrangement of "three-in-one combination," the total number of worker-technicians in this plant is now more than double that in 1968. The worker-technicians already account for around 60 percent of the technical ranks in the whole plant. The training of a great number of worker-technicians has led to a series of changes in the whole plant. The tendency to stay conservative in technique and to design things behind closed doors in the technological department in the past has changed, and the ties between the technicians and the workers are closer. Led by the worker-technicians, many original technicians also energetically participate in labor in the workshops. They practice design and reform together with the workers and have raised their consciousness in integrating themselves with the masses of workers.

Gradutes from the July 21 Workers' University are praised for their high political awareness. They persist in studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and take the lead in criticizing revisionism and the bourgeoisie. Since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, 80 percent of the graduates have joined the group of worker-theorists. In the mass movement to learn from Tach'ing in industry, they adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and are bold in waging struggle against the influence and manifestation of the revisionist line. These graduates from the workers' university make machine tools and carry out reforms. They can design with a pen as well as operate the machines. According to preliminary statistics, more than 50 items of relatively important designs of new products and technological reforms, including many new products of advanced level such as giant high-precision oil-film bearing grinders, fully automatic double-edged grinders, high-efficiency grinders with wide grinding wheels, etc., have been completed mainly by or with the participation of the graduates of the first term.

From the graduates of the July 21 Workers' University, people can see that running well workers' universities in accordance with Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" can gradually reduce the differences between mental and physical labor. The masses speak of the graduates from the workers' university as "intellectual-workers and worker-intellectuals." They not only can take up mental and manual work but also can accept a high or lower post. They do whatever the Party asks them to do and play their role wherever they are placed.

Due to the need of work, Wu Yung-chang, a graduate of the first term, had changed his post seven or eight times within several years and given outstanding performance in all of them. He was good at design, work, turning, milling, boring, grinding, etc., and was described by people as an "omnipotent master craftsman." He took up ordinary work and volunteered to clean up the garbage. Some people asked him, "Does a university graduate have to clean up garbage?" Old Wu said, "Everything is revolutionary work and we cannot distinguish what is higher or lower work."

Before going to university, the old wood-molding worker Hsü Pao-yüan was a leading member in the wood-molding workshop. After graduation, he wroked as an ordinary worker and had not changed the natural colors of the working people or diminished the revolutionary combat spirit of the Communist Party member. In the course of work, he participated in the design and building of precision machine tools, and after the products were built, he worked together with the packers in packing and forwarding the products. The workers said, "These university graduates integrate mental labor with physical labor. They are of service wherever they are placed and are welcomed wherever they go."

III

The founding of this July 21 Workers' University by the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant to train such new people is a rupture with the old traditional concept and a ruthless criticism of the old educational system. In the process of its birth and development, the struggle between the two classes and two lines has never ceased. The struggle is usually unfolded around these few questions:

Should the workers' university put the transformation of the students' thinking above all else? Should the worker students remold their thinking? This is a basic question first encountered.

Some people think that the worker students are strong seedlings with red roots, and as their political conditions are good, they go to the university mainly for learning techniques. Influenced by such ideas, some worker students also think that they have brought with them "red pockets" to be filled with knowledge. The Party committee of the plant and the Party branch of the school hold that the July 21 Workers' University is a new type of university but not a "red safe." Before the great cultural revolution, workers were also sent to the university. However, under the baneful influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in education, some people had changed after they came to the university because they could not withstand corruption by bourgeois ideas. If the July 21 Workers' University lowers its guard on this basic question, it is also possible that "the students are won over by others after they have mastered the techniques." Therefore, since they set out to operate the university, they have all along insisted on putting proletarian politics in command and upheld the policy that "all the work in school is for transforming the students' thinking." They constantly correctly orient the students' idea of going to school, lead the students in properly studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the main course of class struggle, educate the students with communist ideas and arm the students' minds with the Party's basic line. The teachers and students participate in all the political movements launched in the plant.

When the teachers and students participated in the movement on one occasion, some people said, "Class has again been suspended." The school authority opportunely pointed out, "This is not a suspension of class but a main course that must be properly conducted." The school also paid attention to organizing the students in regularly reporting to their own shifts and teams on the conditions of their study and relying on the masses of workers in properly conducting ideological and political work for the students.

After coming to the university, an old worker devoted all his efforts to learning techniques, and out of the fear that his study of technology might be delayed, he was reluctant to take up social work. He thought, "In sending me to the university, my class brothers want me to grasp technical power. What explanation can I give if I do not properly learn the techniques!" After the leading cadres and workers in his unit learned of this, they solicitously pointed out to him, "In sending you to the university, we hope that you can make progress not only in technology but also take new strides politically and set a new example to the others." The serious and thoughtful words of the comrades in the unit greatly moved this old worker. He seriously made a self-criticism in the school and cheerfully shouldered social work. Upon graduation, he summed up his own understanding and said, "It is not very difficult for a worker with practical experience to grasp some technical theory but it is difficult to properly study Marxism and embrace a firm and correct political orientation. We must never forget to put proletarian politics in command!"

Should education and productive labor be integrated or separated? This is another question encountered in the process of running the July 21 Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant.

In the past seven years, this workers' university made use of the favorable conditions for running university in the plant to seriously practice the Marxist principle of "combining education with productive labor." They not only regularly organized the students to return to their shifts and teams to participate in productive labor and the countryside to learn farming, but also insisted all the time on conducting teaching in conjunction with typical products and closely combining teaching, productive labor and scientific research. In the period of their study at the university, the worker-students of the first and second terms conducted teaching in conjunction with typical products, and together with the workers and technicians, they had accomplished the design and building of more than 40 items of relatively important new products and scientific research, thus raising the quality of teaching as well as making contributions to the development of production.

Such universities are excellent. However, the bourgeoisie said that they "are unorthodoxical," that "not much theory can be learned" and that "the students trained have no staying power." The July 21 Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant waged a tit-for-tat struggle against such views. They pointed out, "Where does theory come from? It comes from practice! There is nothing 'unorthodoxical' in combining teaching with productive labor! The vital issue of the old school under the revisionist line was divorcement from productive labor and from practice. Firstly, the students trained could not work. Secondly, they could not till land. Thirdly, they knew nothing about society or class struggle, and after graduation, they still had to be given 'supplementary lessons' in practice and 'sent back to the oven a second time' among the workers, peasants and soldiers. That is genuinely the lack of staying power." Under the leadership of the Party committee of the plant and with the support of the masses of workers, the teachers and students criticized these erroneous ideas and conducted teaching in conjunction with typical products even more enthusiastically. The workshops sent old workers and worker-technicians to assist the teachers and students politically and given them guidance in technology. The teachers and students also joined the shifts and worked in the workshops. Teaching work as a whole was vigorously and lively and prominent results were obtained.

Should the university graduates return to the practice of production to become an ordinary worker?

The masses of workers were overjoyed when the graduates of the July 21 Workers' University returned to the practice of production. However, some people thought that this was a "waste of talents." "Haven't they studied a few years in vain?" With Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" as a guide, the Party committee of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant led the broad masses of workers and university teachers and students to seriously discuss this question. The broad masses pointed out, "We constantly bear in mind that we workers have gone to school only through Chairman Mao's proletarian line

in education. The Party sends us to university to master the theory of revolution and scientific and technical knowledge only to increase our skills for serving the people and not to acquire 'capital' for bargaining with the people. The view that a person is superior to the others after he has gone to university is the ideology of "the student having completed his learning should apply himself to be an officer' of the exploiting classes. It is incompatible with the educational goal of our workers' university. The return of university graduates to the practice of production is an important measure for gradually reducing the three major differences, restricting the bourgeois right and combating and guarding against revisionism." The worker-students said, "We must be promoters of progress who resolutely reduce the three major differences and become 'workers with both socialist consciousness and culture'."

IV

The practice of the past seven years shows that on the educational battlefield, while the struggle between two classes and two lines rises and falls at times, the focus of the struggle is still the question of running the school according to which class and training successors for which class. Running the workers' university in the factory helps the proletariat take the initiative in this struggle. The seven years after the founding of the July 21 Workers' University by the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant are the seven years of relying on the working class in this realm of the superstructure --education to constantly strengthen the all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and the seven years of running the school along the road charted by Chairman Mao in accordance with the proletarian outlook end of training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

New things are invincible. At present, the experience of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in founding the July 21 Workers' University has spread all over the country. Under the guiding light of Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive," all places have taken the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant and run new workers' universities one after the other. The socialist new thing of the July 21 Workers' University is in the course of revealing its strong vitality day by day.

- NCNA Reporter and
Kuang-ming Jih-pao Reporter

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# Consciously Transform the World Outlook and Strive To Carry Out Properly the Revolution in Artistic Education

by

Yü I-hsüan ( 喻宜萱 ) of the College of Music of the Central May 7 University of Art

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 27, 1975)

The study of our great leader Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory has raised my consciousness in seriously studying theory, diligently transforming my world outlook and making efforts toward doing a good job in the revolution in artistic education.

I myself am an intellectual from the old society and have many old ideas. For a long time, I had been trained by the Party and educated by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and had also made some progress ideologically. But because I did not seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, even though I had learned a bit, I also divorced theory from reality and had not a real grasp of it. I did not know that the socialist period is the period of violent struggle between capitalism on the decline and communism in the ascendant, nor did I know that only through strengthening the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in this period could we suppress the resistance of capitalism and bourgeoisie from all sides. I thought that the main task after the victory of the revolution was to develop production and build socialism. I accepted without question the revisionist trash such as the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the "theory that only productive forces count" peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chou Yang and company vigorously advocated "wholesale Westernization," "intellectual education above all else" and "three famous principles and the policy of 'three highs'," publicized and extolled feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art, and pushed the revisionist line. This had a very bad influence on us old intellectuals and the young students. Because I did not properly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought in the past and did not seriously transform my world outlook, I followed the erroneous line in the past. As Lenin pointed out, "The masses of teachers have inherited the cultural heritage of capitalism and are soaked with the shortcomings of such culture. Under these conditions, they cannot be teachers of communism."

The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have given me profound education and my world outlook has been transformed and my awareness of the two-line struggle has been raised to a certain extent. I deeply feel that the Party and Chairman Mao have given me a new life and I have thrown myself with boundless excitement into the new revolutionary work. However, I am still a long way from meeting the requirements of the Party and the people.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the correct leadership of the Party committee at a higher level, the College of Music in the University of Art has scored tremendous results in

the revolution in education and in literature and art, and the old teaching system has also been shattered. With profound proletarian feelings, the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students have walked out of the classroom and the school to run schools with open doors in the factories, the countryside and the army units. They regard the workers, peasants and soldiers as their teachers and take the road of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. They diligently learn from the revolutionary model plays and enthusiastically serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. Today, a vigorous revolutionary scene has appeared everywhere in the College of Music in the University of Art. However, because of the existence of the bourgeois right and the influence of the bourgeois and revisionist ideas, the results of the reform in artistic education are still not consolidated. The bourgeois old ideas such as "intellectual education above all else," "private ownership of knowledge," "private property of students" and "fame, gain and status" and the old force of habit still stubbornly hinder the growth of socialist new things.

Let me cite an example: Not long ago we organized a briefing on the students' activities. Because some students feared that they would not sing well, they considered many techniques and had a heavy mental burden. They were very tense when briefing was underway and could neither sing out the revolutionary excitement nor reveal the vigor of young people. Some students often could not properly exchange the insights obtained from study and did not show concern for one another. Through studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, I came to realize that while these problems were manifested in the students, the key lay with me, because in the course of teaching, I had not put proletarian politics in command but put "self" above all else. When my students sang on the stage, I was anxious off the stage, but I was not anxious when the students of the others were on the stage. I was smug and complacent when my students sang well and when they sang badly I felt dejected. In normal times, I did not show as much concern for the students of the other teachers as for my own students. Regarding the students with a relatively poor foundation, I thought that as they were worker-peasant-soldier students, I had to enthusiastically devote time and energy to training them. But because my thinking was not pure, my aim was not to wholeheartedly train successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, but to show myself so as to increase my own "prestige."

All this has shown that the pernicious influence of the idea of bourgeois right and revisionism such as "intellectual education above all else," "private ownership of knowledge," "private property of students," "fame, gain and status" in my mind has still not been completely wiped out and the students are still affected. All these things come from private ownership and do not conform to the socialist relations of production. These things constitute a means of the bourgeoisie to defend the bourgeois right in the sphere of artistic education and to expand the three major differences in a vain attempt to train the students into spiritual aristocrats who ride roughshod over the working people. We must consciously resist corruption by bourgeois ideas, consciously do away with the idea of bourgeois right and consciously make a radical rupture with the old traditional concepts.

Having raised my understanding, I had a heart-to-heart talk with the students and exchanged our insights obtained from the study of the question of theory. I also gave the students supplementary lessons. The class was thus taught with better results and the ideological state and spiritual outlook of the students were also better. This taught me a lesson. The facts show that we must first remold our world outlook with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought before we can lead the students onto the right path.

"Historical experience merits attention." For the sake of properly transforming my world outlook in the future, I am determined to persevere in reading and studying seriously, in order to have a good grasp of Marxism. In particular, I must diligently study the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, raise my consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, continue to do a good job in the revolution in artistic education and fight for having the school run as a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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AMATEUR WRITERS

## Attach Importance to Training Spare-Time Writers from Among the Educated Youths

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 8, 1975)

In the struggle to occupy the grounds of literature and art in the countryside with socialism, Party organizations at various levels in Yench'eng county, Kiangsu Province, have attached importance to bringing into play the role of the educated young people who have gone or returned to the countryside. Since 1971, the whole county has trained more than 200 spare-time writers from among the educated young people. They have written over 1,500 literary and art programs, more than 650 stories, novels and literary works and more than 600 works of fine art. Among them many have been used by newspapers and journals and some have even been published in special volumes by publishing units. They are well received by the masses.

The importance attached by the Yench'eng county committee to the training of spare-time writers from among the educated young people has been inspired by the experience of the Makou commune in this county. The Makou commune was formerly a backward unit. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, in the course of grasping class struggle in the ideological sphere, the commune Party committee had trained scores of spare-time writers from among the educated young people, mobilized them to create a batch of literary and art works in the service of the actual class struggle, launched other kinds of spare-time literary and art activities as well, and use socialism to occupy the ideological and cultural battlefronts in the countryside. In the course of launching the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, revolutionary literature and art played a very useful role in making propaganda to and arousing and encouraging the masses. The county Party committee called an on-the-spot meeting at the Makou commune to popularize their experience, thus enabling the Party organizations at various levels in the county to get greatly enlightened. From the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, everybody trained spare-time writers from among the educated young people and gave full play to their parts in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure including all spheres of culture.

Over the past several years, through sponsoring study classes in creative writing, forums, meetings to analyze works, story-telling and reports, literary and art festivals, tutoring for individuals, etc., the Party organizations at various levels in Yench'eng county have helped the educated young spare-time writers to raise their political awareness and level in creative writing. They have laid emphasis on grasping the folllowing points.

Organize the educated youth and spare-time writers to read and study seriously and guide the writing of literary and art works with the theory of revolution. Party organizations at various levels in Yench'eng county have come to realize that only under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought could literary and art works maintain the correct

orientation. Because of this, they have looked upon organizing the educated youth and spare-time writers to "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" as a task of primary importance for training and raising the standards of the spare-time writers. Ts'ao Wen-hsüan, a home-coming educated youth of the Chouhuo production brigade under the Chunghsing commune, at first thought that provided one read more works of literature and art and made a thorough scrutiny of writing skill, one could be good at the writing of literary and art works, and as a result, he traversed a tortuous path. When the responsible comrade of the commune Party committee discovered this tendency, he accordingly studied together with young Ts'ao Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is right for writers and artists to study literary and artistic creation, but the science of Marxism-Leninism must be studied by all revolutionaries, writers and artists not excepted." This enabled young Ts'ao to realize that only by seriously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and embracing the proletarian world outlook could he produce good works. From then on, Ts'ao Wen-hsüan persevered in reading and studying seriously. He read through Volume I to Volume IV of the Collected Works of Mao Tsetung, studied six volumes of works by Marx and Lenin, including the "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution," and also wrote many study notes. The improvement of his theoretical level strengthened the ideological nature of his literary and art works. In the past few years, he wrote more than 30 literary and art works, of which seventeen were accepted by publishing units as well as newspapers and journals.

Guide the educated youth and spare-time writers to go into the midst of life, make friends with the poor and lower-middle peasants, familiarize themselves with the heroic personalities, learn from them and write about them. In light of the fact that before the great proletarian cultural revolution some of the young spare-time writers were guilty of the erroneous tendency to practice creative writings in departure from reality, the Party organizations at various levels in Yench'eng county organized the educated youth and spare-time writers to study over and over again Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and criticize the counter-revolutionary "theory of innate genius" and the idealist "theory of inspiration" advocated by such swindlers as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, thus enabling them to realize that life in the heat of struggle of the masses "provides literature and art with an inexhaustible source, the only source."

The practice of creative writing in departure from reality will lead to the evil road of revisionism. Living in the midst of the masses the educated young people are familiar with features of the poor and lower-middle peasants, but this does not mean that the former are familiar with the thoughts and feeling of the latter. Only by identifying themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants in thought and feeling could they reflect in essence the spiritual outlook of the poor and lower-middle peasants and enrich the contents of their literary and art works.

With understanding raised, the educated youth and spare-time writers actively took part in the three great revolutionary movements, made friends with the poor and lower-middle peasants, familiarized themselves particularly with the advanced personalities and learned from them. Many educated young

people thus become not only activists in literary and art creation but are also trail-blazers in the three great revolutionary movements.

When Ling Han, a home-coming educated youth of the Hochi production brigade under the Ch'innan commune, noticed that there were more and more agricultural machines in the production brigade, he thought of writing an article to eulogize agricultural mechanization. He persevered in participation in collective productive labor, became the bosom friend of the tractor operators, and carefully observed and looked into their thoughts and feelings characterized by their warm love for socialism and agricultural mechanization. The comrades of the commune Party committee also brought him to fraternal production brigades with a higher degree of agricultural mechanization for visits and study. On the basis of the wealth of materials accumulated, he eventually wrote a better essay entitled "New Song of Yents'un" which has been successively published by the newspapers and journals and by a publishing house.

Teach the educated youth and spare-time writers to embrace the thought of striking root in the countryside and integrate literary and art creation with receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. The Party organizations at various levels in Yench'eng county are extremely vigilant against the corrosion of the bourgeois idea of fame and gain on the educated youth and spare-time writers, and constantly help them embrace the thought of writing for the revolution.

Lu Shun-ying, an educated young woman from Wuhsi sent to the countryside at the Nanchiang production brigade under the Peichiang commune, had for a time entertained the thought of leaving the countryside through the practice of creative writing. After discovering this budding idea, the Party branch of the production brigade read and studied together with her and helped her correct her motive for writing. Subsequently, Lu Shun-ying humbly learned the lofty quality of the poor and lower-middle peasants in seeking neither for fame nor for gain, but for wholeheartedly making more contributions to the revolution, and wrote some better works. Last year, Lu Shun-ying was chosen and sent to the Shanghai Art Film Studio for study, and some people told her, "Now you can spread your wing and fly far away." Lu Shun-ying replied, "I am going to strike root in the countryside and write about the countryside, and be a spare-time writer all my life." After the completion of her study, she cheerfully returned to the countryside and was welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

After a novel by Ch'en Shou-kan, an educated youth sent to the countryside to stay at the Tunghsing production brigade under the Makou commune, was published in the newspaper, he thought that he had the capital to leave the countryside. Once, when he went to interview a blind old Party member called Hsü Nai-yung, he received a profound course of education. Before 1949, Hsü Nai-jung was head of the rural peasant's association. After liberation, he all along maintained a vigorous revolutionary zeal and continued to struggle incessantly for the building of a socialist new countryside. The lofty spiritual realm of Hsü Nai-jung greatly inspired young Ch'en. From then on, he read and studied seriously, strove to transform his world outlook and closely integrated the practice of literary and art creation with receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle

peasants. Later, he married a woman commune member and made up his mind to strike root in the countryside and devote his whole life to making revolution.

After the issue of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the educated youth and spare-time writers of Yench'eng county, by seriously studying and thoroughly discussing it, have raised their awareness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They are determined to be a generation of new peasants with both socialist consciousness and culture for diminishing the three major differences, restricting the bourgeois right and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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COLLEGE EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

More Working Women Attend College in China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 24, 1975)

women in socialist china have the same opportunity to attend college as men. in liaoning university in the heavy industrial centre of shenyang, for example, women and girl students account for 51 percent of the total.

old china's institutions of higher learning were open only to sons and daughters of a handful of bureaucrats, landlords and capitalists. after liberation in 1949, the labouring people became masters of the country and their children were admitted into colleges. however, because of liu shao-chi's revisionist educational line and the influence of "male supremacy" and other doctrines of confucius and mencius before the great proletarian cultural revolution, girls constituted only had 30 percent of the students in liaoning university, which has 16 specialties and nine faculties, including chinese language, history, philosophy, economics, foreign languages, mathematics, chemistry, physics and biology.

in the cultural revolution, the university carried out revolution in education and began enrolling students from among experienced workers and peasants on the strength of their political consciousness and ability to solve problems. as the women and girls have shown the same consciousness and ability as boys, the proportion of women and girl students rose.

they are on the revolutionary committees of the university and its faculties and leading bodies of party organizations at various levels. twentyfive-year-old ko kuei-jung is now a standing committee member of the university party committee in charge of revolution in education. she was admitted into the university during the cultural revolution. she studies hard and practises what she has learned, makes convincing criticism of what was wrong with the old educational system, and shows outstanding ability in her work.

the women and girl students are exemplary in socialist revolution and construction, and are admitted into the university upon the collective recommendation of their fellow workers, peasants and soldiers. among them are leaders of production teams, bus conductors, canteen cooks and secretaries of party branches.

ho lin of mongolian nationality is the daughter of a former slave. her mother became a slave girl for the daughter of an aristocrat at 12, and was sold four years later. the old woman lived in misery in the old society and

could not even recognize her own name in writing. now her twentytwo-year-old daughter is in college. ho lin said with emotion: "when at the end of our tether, my family was saved by the communist party. my parents can now read and write. but for liberation, i would not be able even to attend primary school, not to say a university."

chao feng-chieh, a philosophy student, is a leading member of the fuhsin county revolutionary committee, recommended to the university by the local poor and lower-middle peasants. on her departure for the university, they presented her with a book satchel embroidered with the words: "study for the sake of the revolution." this she does assiduously at the university. she has overcome many difficulties in study and raised her ability in analyzing and solving problems. she always helps her classmates make progress. she was elected a leading member of the faculty of philosophy in 1973. for her graduation paper, she is taking part in compiling the syllabus "a short history of chinese philosophy" this year. "the socialist system opens up broad vistas for us women to acquire scientific and general knowledge," she said. "we came from among the workers and peasants and should return to them after graduation and be an ordinary labourer dedicated to the service of the people."

the combination of education with productive labour has helped raise the quality of education. kuan an-ping, sun shu-chen and three other women students were praised by workers for the good grasp of radio knowledge. they studied practical knowledge at the tantung no. 5 radio plant where the workers and technicians taught them both theory and skills involved in making radio appliances. during their half-year stint at the plant, they learned how to make radio and semi-conductor elements and augmented what they had learned at the university. a technician, a graduate from an old-type college, remarked: "you have acquired in one and a half years what we could not in five years under the old educational system. this indicates the fruitful result of the educational revolution."

a group of women students with socialist consciousness and culture have graduated from liaoning university. they have become technical personnel in factories or leading cadres in the countryside.

WOMEN TECHNICIANS

Chinese Women Technicians Help Design Railways

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 24, 1975)

women engineers and technicians of the second designing institute of the ministry of railways were instrumental in devising centralized traffic control, way station electric interlocking and crossbar exchange.

this institute which is responsible for southwest china now has more than 300 women engineers and technicians as against only one woman technician in the early post-liberation days. five of the 28 women in the technical department of the institute are in leading posts while others are responsible for specialized work.

women engineers and technicians were involved in surveying and designing the 1,085-kilometre-long chengtu-kunming railway that begins in chengtu in szechwan province in the north and terminates at kunming in yunnan province in the south. officially opened to traffic in 1970, this major traffic artery crosses high mountains, valleys and turbulent rivers. along the line are caves, underground rivers and frequent mudflows, landslides and cave-ins.

all 50 teams organized by the institute to deal with technical problems had women technicians and some teams were headed by women. the team under woman engineer fan yu-heng was responsible for checking geological and hydrological conditions where the highest point of the railway line would pass 3,000 metres above sea level. they mapped out eight plans from which was selected a route that had fairly good geological conditions and took less land.

fan yu-heng is the daughter of a poor peasant. she finished primary schooling before liberation with the help of some relatives but could not afford to enter middle school. she was able to go to middle school free after liberation and later studied tunnel speciality in a railway institute.

after graduating she volunteered to work in southwest china where conditions are hard. she often goes to do physical labour alongside with the workers, boring holes and blasting explosives in damp hot tunnels. she said: "we not only learn practical experience from the workers but their revolutionary spirit."

she has spent two-thirds of her time on surveying sites since she graduated from the railway institute. summing up workers' experience, she worked out a new design for tunnel construction that calls for less work and

is safer. this design has been incorporated in the teaching materials of universities.

the designing institute party organization has organized the women technicians to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works as well as professional courses. the institute's kindergartens and nurseries provide working mothers with necessary facilities for working and study.

SPARETIME SPORTS SCHOOLS

Sparetime Sports School on East China Plain

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 24, 1975)

china has more than 1,500 sparetime sports schools for juniors to help the children develop morally, intellectually and physically. one is in hsiashih township in haining county on the hangchow-chiahsing-huchou plain of east china.

the school has basketball, track and field, table tennis, swimming, wushu (traditional chinese boxing and sword play) and weightlifting classes with an enrollment of 189, selected from the township's primary schools and kindergartens. in addition to their normal studies, the trainees spend one-third or half a day undergoing physical training at the sports school. one of the leading members of the township party committee is in charge of the school. the county physical culture and sports commission and the culture and education bureau provide experienced teachers and have alloted funds for building a gym and a floodlit ballgames court and to buy sports gear. sports enthusiasts in the local industrial, commercial and medical departments have volunteered to act as coaches in their spare time.

three youngsters in the school broke four national junior weightlifting records last year. eighteen-year-old lightweight shen wei-lin jerked 135 kilogrammes and snatched 105 kg early this year. liu cheng-kang, 13-year-old fifth-form student, finished first in the men's 50-metre butterfly stroke at the provincial swimming contest while chai hung, a 14-year-old girl, was a runner-up in the 100-metre back stroke race. other trainees have also scored well in track and field events and in basketball and table tennis competitions.

the wushu class often gives exhibitions on holidays, which include boxing, sword, cudgel and spear exercises. the trainees' graceful routines which are distinctly chinese and incorporate dance movements, are warmly applauded by spectators.

the trainees also promote mass sports in the town. after finishing courses at the sports school, they serve as assistant coaches in their schools.

## COAL PRODUCTION

### Major Coal-Producing Area Overfulfills Half-Yearly Plan

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jun. 24, 1975)

shansi province, one of china's major coal centres, has already topped its semi-annual state quota for "run-of-the-mine" coal. output is 9.8 per cent more than at the same period last year.

credit for this achievement is linked with the current nation-wide study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which has fired the socialist zeal of the miners. one of the chief mining districts in shansi, the yangchuan mining administration has run 930 study class sessions and trained 3,000 activists in the study of marxism-leninism. this has raised the miners' political consciousness and determination to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. in fact, the first six months' quotas for coal output and for tunnelling were fulfilled 21 and 46 days ahead of time respectively, thanks to the good coordination of the underground workers with the surface workers. at the same time, the number of pit props and other major materials used was economized and production costs were reduced.

at the fuchiatan coal mine, another shansi mining district, the workers reached the half-yearly target 41 days ahead of time, though they met with great difficulties in working at a number of side seams.

at the yukou coal mine under the tatung mining administration, which is also in shansi province, the workers speeded up the rate of tunnelling so that they reached the total 1975 tunnelling target by the end of may. they set a province-wide record of 413.2 metres of tunnelling in may.

in the current hightide of study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, over one third of the leading cadres and office workers in many mining districts work at the coalface or on the surface regularly and yet find time to join the workers in theoretical study or in discussing problems arising in production.

a number of coal mines under the tatung mining administration were faced with particularly heavy tasks in maintenance work while keeping up their rate of coal cutting. but the leading cadres stimulated the miners' enthusiasm as they worked alongside them, and production surpassed the state plan for the first half of this year.

there are also many small coal mines in shansi province. there, too, the workers redoubled their efforts, and by june 15, not only met their targets but between them turned out an additional 1,800,000 tons of coal.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND AFRICA

### Chinese Amity Association Delegation Leaves Peking on African Tour

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1975)

a 6-member delegation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries led by yang chi, vice-president of the association, left here by air this evening on a tour of the congo, zaire, sierra leone, mauritania and egypt.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by vice-foreign minister ho ying, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min and leading members of departments concerned.

present were zairese and mauritanian ambassadors to china and diplomatic officials of the embassies of the congo, sierra leone and egypt in peking.

## CHINA AND CUBA

### Chinese Youth Gymnastics Team Leaves Cuba for Spain

(NCNA-English Havana, Jun. 23, 1975)

the chinese youth gymnastics team led by lu wen-chun with chang pao-sheng as the deputy head left here for spain today after concluding its visit to cuba.

president of the cuban gymnastics federation luis ramirez was among those seeing the team off at the airport. lu chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in cuba, was also present.

during its visit to cuba, the chinese team had two competitions with the cuban gymnastics team.

lu chin held a reception for the visit of the chinese team on june 21. the cuban gymnastics federation gave a dinner party in honour of the chinese gymnasts yesterday.

the chinese team arrived here on june 14.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Minister Meets and Fetes French Posts and Tele-communications Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1975)

chinese minister of posts and tele-communications chung fu-hsiang today met and feted achille fould, secretary of state for posts and tele-communications of the republic of france, and his wife, and the 8-member posts and tele-communications delegation he is leading.

present on the occasion were claude arnaud, french ambassador to china, and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the french embassy here.

also present were shen kuang, chu chun-ho and liu cheng-ching, vice-ministers of posts and tele-communications, and leading members of departments concerned.

the delegation arrived in peking by air this morning.

CHINA AND GREECE

Chu Teh Sends Message of Greeting to New Greek President

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to constantine tsatsos, warmly congratulating him on his election as president of the hellenic republic. the message reads:

his excellency constantine tsatsos,
president of the hellenic republic,

athens

on the occasion of your election as president of the hellenic republic, i wish to extend to you my warm congratulations. may the relations between china and greece develop daily.

chu teh,
chairman of the standing committee
of the national people's congress
of the people's republic of china

peking, june 24, 1975

CHINA AND HONGKONG

## Semi-Finals Begin at Asian Cup Hongkong Qualifying Round Football Tournament

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Jun. 23, 1975)

china entered the finals by defeating japan 2:1 as semi-final competition began in the group three qualifying round of the asian cup football tournament here today.

a deep friendship has existed between the chinese and japanese players in their friendly contacts in recent years. in 1973, the mitsubishi heavy industries football team, japan's national champion, visited china and the chinese and japanese football teams had joint practice sessions at the tehran asian games last year.

playing a "4-1-2-1-2" formation in the semi-final match this evening, the chinese footballers strengthened their midfield control to create more chances to launch sudden attacks in their all-out offensives. the japanese team played a "1-3-3-3" formation to meet its opponents. the first goal was scored in the fourth minute after the kick-off when the chinese team made its first attempt at the japanese goal. shifting to the inside right, right winger li chou-cho of china recieved the ball from his teammate left half back ho chia and made a forceful scissors kick at first minute before the ball touched the ground. the grazing shot whizzed into the net from the right lower corner. after that, the chinese team organised a series of attacks with its left and right wingers shuttling to spreadeagle the defence of its opponents. in the 32nd minute of the play, china's full back chi wu-sheng made a long pass from the midfield to the goal area line of the japanese side. chinese centre-forward wang chi-lien dashed forward to pick up the ball which he passed to his teammate half back chih shang-pin in the inside left within the goal area. chih shang-pin scored with a powerful shot to the left lower corner of the goal, which the japanese goalie tatsuhiko seta found it hard to retrieve. the score stood at two-nil with china leading.

trailing behind two points, the japanese team resorted to a quick attacking game coupled with long forward passes. in the last second minute of the first half, japanese left winger kozo arai got the ball 40 metres from the chinese goal, dribbled it for a few steps and with a sliced kick sent it into the net near the left upper goal post. the japanese team narrowed the gap to 1:2 at half time.

in the second half, the japanese team put up a more vigorous performance by launching incessant attacks with long passes but found it impossible to break through the chinese defence. the chinese team took advantage of its medium-range and short passing to bring the game under control. in the 28th minute, the chinese players made a spectacular short passing combination. left winger jung chih-hsing and half back chih shang-pin swerved past a japanese full back with short passing. before the ball touched the ground in the left side of the goal area, jung chih-hsing ran forward to make a scissors kick which went straightforward to the right post of the goal but japan's acrobatic goalkeeper tatsuhiko seta saved the shot by parrying it with his right hand to the great delight of the enthralled football enthusiasts. after that, the match developed into a seesaw game with both teams being unable to score till the final whistle.

at the end of the match, the chinese and japanese players shook hands and waved to the fans in acknowledgement of their warm applause.

the democratic people's republic of korea will meet hongkong in another semi-final match scheduled for tomorrow evening.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japanese Youth League Council Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the delegation of the japanese youth league council led by katsue jin, vice-chairman of the council.

present were leading members of organizations concerned, including ou tang-liang, chia hsueh-chien and yu chung-hao and peking youth representatives.

the japanese friends arrived here by air yesterday for a friendly visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

## Shanghai Women's Volleyball Team Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English . Tokyo, Jun. 24, 1975)

the shanghai women's volleyball team with weng pin-fang as leader and li tsung-yu as deputy leader left japan for home today after concluding its friendly visit to the country.

it was seen off by mayor of yokohama city ichio asukada and officials of the osaka prefectural and municipal governments.

hung lan, counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present.

the chinese team started its tour of japan on june 10 at the invitation of the municipal governments of osaka and yokohama. apart from these two cities, it had visited other cities near osaka including sakai, toyonaka, settsu and nara. it was given a warm welcome by mayor of osaka city yasushi oshima, and mayor of yokohama city ichio asukada, as well as officials of other municipal governments, leading members of the japan-china friendship organizations and women from various circles.

the shanghai women's volleyball team is composed of volleyball enthusiasts in shanghai factories and schools.

in osaka, yokohama and other cities, the chinese team had many friendly competitions and joint practices with japanese teams composed of housewives and veteran women players. over 12,000 people watched their matches.

on june 16, the team was invited to a meeting held in osaka marking the second anniversary of the formation of friendly ties between shanghai and osaka. yasushi oshima and weng pin-fang spoke at the meeting. they wished further development of friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples and friendly exchanges between the two cities.

the chinese team also visited factories, schools, living quarters and had friendly discussions with japanese women from various circles. many japanese women extended profound and friendly sentiments to the chinese people. they said that it is the common aspiration of the japanese and chinese women to conclude the japan-china peace and friendship treaty at an early date and that the peoples of the two countries must be friendly from generation to generation.

### Well-known Japanese People Call for Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 24, 1975)

more than 130 well-known japanese people from various circles met here today and decided to launch a nationwide mass movement for the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty with an anti-hegemony clause.

an appeal to prime minister miki passed at the meeting stresses: "the japanese side should take the initiative to propose the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the principle of not seeking hegemony and opposing the attempt of any country for establishing hegemonism as two mainstays of the treaty".

it says: "prime minister miki is duty-bound not to retreat a single step from the japan-china joint statement and to conclude a japan-china peace and friendship treaty immediately."

the meeting was sponsored by tokuma utsunomiya, kaheita okazaki, kazutsura kawase, hisao kuroda, kinkazu saionji, kozo sasaki and seiichi tagawa.

the japanese people, the appeal points out, strongly demand the immediate conclusion of the proposed peace and friendship treaty and consider this as the natural result of the development of the japan-china joint statement.

it says in conclusion: "it is known to all that the chinese side is looking forward to the conclusion of the treaty in the light of the japan-china joint statement. we earnestly hope prime minister miki will make a decision."

## CHINA AND KOREA

### Great Victory of Korean People's Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Struggle -- Editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao and Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1975)

the "people's daily" and the "liberation army daily" today jointly carry an editorial to mark the 25th anniversary of the korean fatherland liberation war. entitled "great victory of the korean people's anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle," the editorial reads in full as follows:

today is the 25th anniversary of the korean fatherland liberation war. the chinese people commemorate this day of united struggle together with the fraternal korean people.

twenty-five years ago, the u.s. imperialists flagrantly launched a war of aggression against the democratic people's republic of korea. this was followed by their forcible occupation of our territory, taiwan province. under the brilliant leadership of the workers' party of korea headed by comrade kim il sung, the heroic korean people, united throughout the nation, courageously waged a war of resistance against aggression. to resist the common foe, the chinese people dispatched the chinese people's volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the korean people and the korean people's army. with the support of the world people, the korean people defeated the u.s. aggressor after three years of heroic fighting, winning the great victory of the fatherland liberation war and safeguarding their fruits of revolution.

the victory of the korean people in their war of resistance against u.s. imperialist aggression is of great historic significance. the korean people are the first to have directly defeated a u.s. imperialist armed aggression after the second world war, and have thus set a glorious example for the people of the world in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles. the great victory of the korean people shows that in the long run, it is the revolutionary people united in struggle who are the truly powerful, not the imperialists armed to the teeth. so long as the people of the oppressed and invaded countries dare to fight, persist in struggle, refuse to be intimidated by the imperialist colossus and take the destiny of their countries into their own hands, they will certainly be able to defeat the aggressors in the end.

in the years after the war, the korean people, carrying out the revolutionary line of president kim il sung, have adhered to the dictatorship of the proletariat and to the socialist road, relied on their own efforts and waged an arduous struggle. they have thus speedily cured the war wounds, and are carrying out socialist construction with chollima speed, achieving brilliant successes. today, the democratic people's republic of korea has become a socialist country with a solid, independent national economy. at present, the korean people are further unfolding vigorously the movement of revolution in three fields: ideological, technological and cultural; and are working hard for achieving ahead of schedule the grand targets of the six-year national economic plan. the chinese people rejoice at the great achievements of the korean people and wholeheartedly wish them success in making their fatherland more prosperous and powerful.

under the leadership of the workers' party of korea, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people uphold proletarian internationalism, continuously strengthen the friendship and unity with the peoples of the world, particularly those of the third world, resolutely oppose imperialism and vigorously support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed people. recently, a delegation led by president kim il sung visited a number of countries in europe and africa. this has further strengthened the unity, friendship and cooperation between the korean people and other peoples. the international prestige of the democratic people's republic of korea has been rising daily and she is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. the reunification of the three-thousand-li beautiful land is the lofty national aspiration of the entire korean people. in order to achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has carried out a dauntless struggle and put forward a series of correct and reasonable proposals. in particular; the three principles of independent and peaceful reunification and the five-point programme for preventing national split and achieving reunification of the country put forward by the korean people's great leader president kim il sung indicate the correct way for the cause of korea's reunification and are resolutely backed by all the korean people and widely supported abroad. but under the backing and instigation of the u.s. imperialists, the pak jung hi clique has constantly aggravated the tension in the korean peninsula, sabotaged the talks between the south and the north, and obstinately pursued a policy of splitting the nation. while fightening its fascist rule over the south korean people, it clamours for "accumulation of strength" and "preparedness for war". all this fully reveals its sinister designs. the chinese people firmly support the korean people in their just struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. the korean question should be resolved by the korean people themselves without any outside interference. the so-called u.n. forces command in south korea must be dissolved and the u.s. troops completely withdrawn from south korea.

taiwan province is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. the people of taiwan are our fellow-countrymen by flesh and blood. liberation of taiwan is china's internal affair which brooks no interference from anyone. we are determined to liberate taiwan and accomplish the great cause of unification of the fatherland. all schemes of creating "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan" or "one china with two governments" are doomed to failure.

china and korea are neighbours linked by mountains and water, closely related as the lips and the teeth.

the chinese and korean peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. our two peoples and our two armies have forged a profound friendship cemented in blood in protracted struggles against common enemies. in socialist revolution and socialist construction, in the struggle to strengthen the unity of the third world peoples against imperialism, our two peoples have always supported and cooperated with each other closely. the recent historic visit to china of the korean party and government delegation led by president kim il sung has once again demonstrated the revolutionary friendship and unshakable militant unity between the parties, governments and peoples of china and korea, and has brought this friendship and unity to a new stage of development. the chinese people will always fight and march forward shoulder to shoulder with the korean people in the struggles ahead.

## What Is the Pak Jung Hi Clique Up To?

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1975)

the great victories won by the indochinese people and the downfall of the lon nol and nguyen van thieu cliques came as a great shock to the south korean pak jung hi clique. lately the pak jung hi clique, in the way that like mourns over like, was seized with panic. it intensified its suppression of the south korean people. it raised a hue and cry over a threat of war and is creating tension on the korean peninsula while trying to extricate itself from its predicament and maintain its fascist rule.

the pak jung hi clique has recently noisily broadcast that south korea is in a "state of war" and that it should prepare for "total war". south korea, it declared, is entering into a so-called "total security posture", a "wartime emergency system". it mustered a number of organizations to set up a "national council for total security". it coerced south korean residents into attending "meetings to prevail over communism", women into a "women's national association for total security", and students into a "students' national defence corps". military training hours was increased in all schools. a resolution on "national security" was adopted by the puppet national assembly. military manoeuvres and civil air defence exercises have become frequent. pak jung hi himself in one week went to the "front" three times to prop up the morale of his puppet troops. on june 20, the u.s. imperialists and the puppet clique held a

joint military exercise. on june 22, the pak june hi clique placed all its employees and a number of organizations on the third class emergency alert. they tried to stir up hysteria throughout south korea.

while making outcries for war, the pak jung hi clique played the trick of thief crying for the thief, alleging that south korea "faces the threat of a southward invasion" and "confronts an unprecedented crisis". facts are the best judge of who is the "aggressor" and is carrying out threat of war. twenty-five years ago, the u.s. imperialists launched a war of aggression against korea. the heroic korean people under the leadership of their great leader general kim il sung defeated the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys after three years of hard fighting. since the end of the war, they have been carrying out great socialist revolution and socialist construction with chollima speed and have waged unremitting struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. these facts are well-known. however, with the support of its u.s. master, the pak jung hi clique is creating new tension in korea and crying war. the question is, what is the pak jung hi clique up to?

the whole world can see that precisely at a time when the pak jung hi clique was making a bigger hue and cry than ever about a "threat of southward aggression", the great leader of the korean people president kim il sung was winning great successes in leading a delegation on friendly visits to romania and other countries. precisely at this time, the fighters of the people's army of northern part of the republic were helping the cooperative farmers to transplant rice in the fields. additionally, the korean people are known to have waged positive struggle all along for peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference and in accordance with the three principles of independent, peaceful reunification and the five-point programme for preventing national split set out by president kim il sung. deeds are more eloquent than words. the so-called "threat of southward aggression" is an entirely groundless lie.

it is easy to see that the porpose of the pak clique's war clamour is nothing but a pretext to cover the further suppression of the south korean people and maintain fascist rule. it was in the midst of this hullabaloo about war that the clique arrested kim chi-ha, poet patriot of south korea, and in cold blood killed 8 other south korean patriots. on may 13, it put into force "emergency measure no. 9", reviving fascist repressive measures which it had once been forced to abandon, and tightened its police state rule over the citizens of seoul. on may 22, the pak clique sent its reactionary police to arrest 300 student-demonstrators on charges of having

violated "emergency measures no. 9". the purpose behind all these moves is to use the alleged southward invasion to divert the attention of the south korean people, and to maintain reactionary rule by means of sanguinary suppression in order to serve the "two koreas" plot of the u.s. imperialists.

the pak clique's fascist measures have aroused the angry resentment and resistance of the south korean people and have also been denounced by world opinion. out of their own experience, the south korean people have come to realize that without the toppling the reactionary pak jung hi clique they can have no democracy and freedom, nor achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. they have organized many different forms of struggle, holding meetings, issuing statements and demonstrating to voice their opposition to the clique's dictatorial rule and to raise their demands for democracy, freedom and a decent livelihood. recently, 1,000 seoul university students met on the campus to protest against "emergency measure no. 9" and passed resolutions demanding democratic rights. at a demonstration held after the meeting, the students fought the police suppression directed against them. the just struggle of the south korean people against the clique's fascist rule is resolutely backed by the people of the northern half of the republic and has the sympathy of people the world over.

however much it makes clamours of war and steps up its suppression of the people, the pak jung hi clique cannot cover up its sinister objective to split korea permanently. on the contrary, it only exposes more fully its reactionary nature as the enemy of the entire korean people and lays bare its own weakness.

the present international situation is excellent, and international developments more and more favour the korean people in their striving for independent, peaceful reunification. these developments are increasingly unfavourable to the pak jung hi clique which maintains its reactionary rule at bayonet point and strives to create "two koreas" by relying on foreign forces. the perverse action of the pak jung hi clique can only further reveal to the world people its inner weakness and its extremely reactionary nature; it can only arouse the stronger dissatisfaction and resistance of the south korean people, leading it to hasten its doom.

## Chinese Men's and Women's Cycling Team Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1975)

a chinese men's and women's cycling team led by wang li-yuan left here by train yesterday for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

## CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

### Premier Chou En-lai Greets Founding of People's Republic of Mozambique

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1975)

premier chou en-lai sent a message to samora moises machel, president of the people's republic of mozambique, yesterday, warmly greeting the founding of the people's republic of mozambique. the message reads:

his excellency samora moises machel,
president of the people's republic of mozambique,

lourenco marques

on the occasion of the solemn proclamation of the independence of mozambique and the founding of the people's republic of mozambique, i wish to extend, on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, our warm congratulations to your excellency and, through you, to the government of the people's republic of mozambique and the mozambican people.

holding aloft the banner of armed struggle under the correct leadership of frelimo, the heroic mozambican people fought courageously for ten years and finally won the great victory of national independence. this victory is a heavy blow to imperialism, colonialism and racism and a great encouragement to the people of the non-independent territories in southern africa in their struggle for national liberation. it is our belief that the mozambican people who have been tempered in protracted armed struggle will, under the leadership of the government of the people's republic of mozambique headed by your excellency, keep on winning new victories in the cause of consolidating their national independence and building their country.

the chinese and mozambican peoples have forged a profound militant friendship in the course of the protracted common struggle. the glorious birth of the people's republic of mozambique will certainly open up new and extensive vistas for the further strengthening of the friendship between the chinese and mozambican peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

may the people's republic of mozambique enjoy prosperity and her people well-being exclamation

may the militant friendship between the chinese and mozambican peoples develop daily exclamation

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, june 23, 1975

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Congratulations on the Rebirth of Mozambique

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1975)

the "people's daily" today carried an editorial entitled "warm congratulations on the rebirth of mozambique." the editorial reads:

on the vigorous african continent which is fighting in unity, another independent country has gloriously come into being in the flames of armed struggle. mozambique, a former portuguese colony, today officially declared its independence and solemnly proclaimed the establishment of the people's republic of mozambique. the mozambican people who have suffered from untold colonial oppression have now stood up. this is a great victory won by the mozambican people in the wake of protracted armed struggle as well as a new success of millions upon millions of the african people in their united struggle against imperialism and colonialism. with immense joy the chinese people extend warm congratulations to the heroic mozambican people.

the rebirth of mozambique comes out of the barrel of a gun. for nearly 500 years, the mozambican people have been waging a courageous and indomitable struggle against the vicious colonial rule of the portuguese colonialists and for national independence and liberation. the liberation front of mozambique (frelimo) was formed on june 25, 1962. two years later, the mozambican people,

under the leadership of frelimo, took up arms and embarked on the road of armed struggle. after ten years of arduous, fierce struggle, they have built up a strong armed force and liberated vast tracts of territory, thus dealing a crushing blow to the portuguese colonialists and compelling the portuguese authorities to recognize last september the mozambican people's right to national independence. since then, the mozambican people have continued to advance on the road to complete independence and finally won the great victory today.

the victory of the mozambican people has set an example of achieving national liberation through armed struggle for the people in southern africa who have yet to win independence. it is bound to greatly encourage and propel the southern african people's struggle for national independence. their heroic exploits have added a new page in the annals of the national liberation movement in africa. their victory has testified to the truth: the people of a country, be it small or weak, can surely defeat their ferocious enemy and win national liberation so long as they dare to take up arms, enhance unity and persevere in struggle.

at present, the african people are advancing in giant strides in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big power hegemonism. the armed struggles of the people of guinea-bissau, mozambique and angola have overthrown the five-centuries-old portuguese colonial rule in africa. the people's armed struggle and mass movements in zimbabwe, namibia and azania against white racism are daily growing in depth and incessantly dealing heavy blows to the reactionary regimes in south africa and rhodesia. but the reactionaries will never reconcile to their defeats. they will surely bide their time to stage a counter-attack and make desperate struggle. since the end of last year, johannes vorster of south africa and ian smith of rhodesia, under the instigation and with the backing of imperialism and super-powers, have kept on changing their tactics. while stepping up armed repression, they are feverishly playing the "peace talks" fraud in a vain attempt to stamp out the flames of people's armed struggle in zimbabwe and other parts of southern africa. but all these efforts are in vain. more and more african countries and people have seen through their plots and intrigues. the triumphant advance of the african people is not to be stopped by any force. the day is not far off when the whole africa will stand up.

the chinese and mozambican peoples and the african people as a whole are comrades-in-arms on the same front who have forged profound militant friendship in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. from now on, following chairman mao testung's consistent teachings, we will forever stand by the side of the great african people and resolutely support their

just struggle until complete victory. we are firmly convinced that after the independence of mozambique and the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and mozambique, the traditional militant friendship between the people of the two countries will surely be further consolidated and developed.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

## Chinese Military Delegation Leaves Bucharest for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 23, 1975)

the military friendship delegation of the chinese people's liberation army left here for home today after concluding its visit to romania. leader of the delegation is tseng shao-shan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and political commissar of the chinese p.l.a. shenyang units, and deputy leader is lu tsun-fu, head of the mass work department under the p.l.a. general political department.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by major general gheorghe gomoiu, romanian vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the supreme political council of the armed forces, and other high-ranking officers.

present also were li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, and li yung-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy.

during the visit the delegation has met with leading members of the supreme political council of the armed forces, the political council of the army group and other departments concerned.

the chinese delegation has also visited army units as well as industrial and agricultural units. it was cordially received and warmly welcomed by local party, government and army leaders and the people.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

## Soviet Education Under Rule of Bureaucrat-Monopoly Bourgeoisie Exposed

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1975)

the "people's daily" carried a signed article yesterday on soviet education under the rule of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie. excerpts from the article read:

after coming to power, the khrushchov-brezhnev renegade clique thoroughly betrayed the proletariat and reduced soviet education to an instrument for restoring capitalism and safeguarding the dictatorship of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie.

### instrument of the dictatorship of the monopoly bourgeoisie

the class and line which controls education determines the schools will become an instrument of the dictatorship of which class. taking advantage of the party and government power it has usurped, the soviet revisionist renegade clique holds a monopoly of the leadership in education and enforces an out-and-out revisionist line in this field. the soviet revisionists loudly proclaimed that soviet education would be "thoroughly transformed in the spirit of the 20th congress". they advertised "education for the whole people" and "top priority for intellectual development" with a view to reinforcing the dictatorship of the monopoly bourgeoisie in the soviet union. leading posts in educational departments at all levels are occupied by bourgeois elements in the guise of "experts" and "scholars", where as the working people have no right whatever to intervene in educational affairs. education is under the complete domination of old and new bourgeois elements in the soviet union.

to meet the needs of the social-imperialist economic base and political system, the soviet revisionist renegade clique assigns a twofold task to education: to train docile servants for the bourgeoisie and to bring up intellectual aristocrats who lord it over the working people. for this purpose the soviet revisionists set out strict regulations governing the tasks of schools at all levels and job arrangements for their graduates. for example, some schools are designated for training "skilled workers", that is, to train skilled wage-labourers in large numbers who provide them with surplus value. other schools, institutes of higher learning in particular, are to train "production commanders of tomorrow" and "experts" with "profound theoretical knowledge" to serve as agents of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie to oppress and exploit the working masses.

the soviet revisionists advertise in a law of education that universal education links uninterruptedly with higher education, and institutes of higher learning are open to all. but reality in the soviet union presents a completely different picture. there exists the most glaring class antagonism in the matter of getting an education, higher education in particular. in the soviet society of today where exists serious class oppression and class exploitation, talks about the right of all to enter institutes of higher learning are merely empty words.

the soviet revisionists openly assert that children of the working people "can only become good handicraft-workers" and even spread the slander that to give higher education to the working people is "fruitless labour like sowing on sand or rock". although the soviet revisionist authorities have declared on many occasions universal secondary education will be enforced, this remains in words only. the children of the working people can only attend primary schools or vocational schools for several years to become cheap labour force.

the soviet revisionist ruling clique, however, pays much attention to institutes of higher learning set up mainly for the sons and daughters of the bourgeois elements. these institutes are given priority both in funds and in teaching staff. according to investigations made by the soviet revisionists themselves, over 80 per cent of the children of the privileged bourgeois stratum enter institutes of higher learning, become "experts" after graduation and are given all kinds of leading posts. it can thus be seen that education under the soviet revisionists has in fact become an instrument of maintaining a variety of hereditary rights of the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie.

### hereditary estate of privileged bourgeois stratum

although the soviet revisionists speak in high sounding phrases about "equality in education irrespective of property and social status", the fact is they have abolished the priority formerly applied to workers and peasants in education. in enrolling students for the institutes of higher learning, they say that all are equal before examination marks, arguing that "knowledge is the highest arbitrator" and that the only criterion for admittance to colleges and universities is "profound and well-founded knowledge".

in advocating "arbitration by knowledge", the soviet revisionists have, under the signboard of free competition for knowledge and examination marks, thrown wide open the doors of institutes of higher learning to the sons and daughters of the privileged stratum to the exclusion of the working people's children.

speaking of the educational condition of the working class in england, engels penetratingly pointed out that "here, too, free competition rules, and, as usual, the rich profit by it, and the poor, for whom competition is not free, ... have the evil consequences to bear".

backed by their parents with money and power, the children of the bourgeoisie in the soviet union today, can not only attend the expensive "supplementary classes" outside the school but can also employ private tutors. this practice naturally is beyond the means of the working people. the soviet working people are indignant at this practice of turning knowledge into a commodity, and bitterly point out that, "the competition is between purses". the reality has long ago brought to light the soviet revisionists' lie about "equality in education". the class antagonism in soviet revisionist education is an epitome of class differentiation and class antagonism of the soviet society today. the present situation of soviet education shows that the right to education is distributed according to the sum of money and size of power.

## places for training intellectual aristocrats

by pushing the policy of "giving priority to intellectual development", the soviet revisionist renegade clique advocated that the task of the students is to "acquire solid scientific knowledge". this gives people the impression that the soviet revisionists are concerned only with knowledge and not politics. but as a matter of fact, the soviet revisionists, under the smokescreen of "giving priority to intellectual development", have been stepping up militarist and big russian chauvinist education in their schools to serve the social-imperialist and social-fascist politics.

the soviet revisionists have also made painstaking efforts to train what they called "genius" to meet their need for intellectual aristocrats. through the so-called "system of seeking and selecting genius", they chose a group of bourgeois sons and daughters as "aces", either gave them special training in middle schools or sent them to special "schools for genius". furthermore, in institutes of higher learning, they gave exclusive training to those "talented students" whom they had "singled out" and regarded as "the best of the bests". they also ran special schools for politics and mathematics, fine arts and music for the children of the bourgeoisie. these special schools for the privileged stratum and the schools for aristocrats set up by the tsars are essentially the same, for they were all aimed at bringing up successors to the reactionary ruling class.

the soviet revisionist renegades also applied the principle of "material incentives" to their schools. in the institutes of higher learning, in particular, they introduced a system of huge student subsidies, scholarships and academic degrees and titles under all sorts of names. all this seems to arouse enthusiasm among the students to improve book knowledge but the motive behind is to buy over the young people with money and lead them astray on the road of revisionism in quest of personal fame and wealth, thus turning them into intellectual aristocrats who look down upon labour and oppress workers and peasants.

the soviet revisionists made redoubled efforts to preach study as a shortcut to win personal gain and advancement. brezhnev openly declared: "the state recruits its economic, party, diplomatic and military cadres and cadres of all other social activities, primarily from among the experts trained in institutes of higher learning". that is to say the soviet revisionists' party and state power are chiefly controlled by the privileged bourgeois stratum who has received higher education. the soviet revisionists regard institutes of higher learning as a ladder to the privileged stratum and power. they convert knowledge into a tool to rule over the so-called "down-trodden" and ruthlessly bully and oppress workers and other working people in the soviet union.

thus it can be seen that the soviet revisionist education is playing an important role in safeguarding and intensifying the proletariat of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie. the soviet revisionist education has become today a hereditary domain of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie and a dye vat of revisionism.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

## Swiss Ambassador to China Leaves for Home at End of Term of Office

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1975)

albert-louis
natural, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the swiss confederation to the people's republic of china, left here for home by air today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Feature Story: Chinese Performing Arts Troupe in Venezuela

(NCNA-English Caracas, Jun. 24, 1975)

the friendly visit of the chinese performing arts troupe began with their arrival in the noted "country of petroleum" on may 28.

during its 16-day stay, the troupe was enveloped in the venezuelan people's warm hospitality and friendship from the capital of aragua state, maracay to the capital city, both in and outside the theatre, during its entire visit.

old friends meet again

something less than a year has passed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and venezuela. but contacts between the two peoples began long ago. to the members of the chinese troupe, venezuelan friends who had been to china were felt to be especially close.

on the very day of their arrival, the chinese artists drove to maracay to give a performance in the city, located on lake valencia amid surrounding mountains. on the moring of may 30, a part of the troupe visited the palmer sugar factory in the northeastern part of the city. jose ignacio arnal, a responsible member of the factory, greeted the troupe members with outstretched arms and said in chinese "nihao" ("how do you do"). it turned out that he had been to the chinese export commodities fair in kwangchow in 1973 and had visited peking, shanghai and nanking. he had seen "the white-haired girl", a modern revolutionary dance drama, and brought home a chinese bamboo flute for his son, now a student at the "central university" of caracas. on hearing that the soprano chu feng-po, who had sung in "the white-haired girl", and the bamboo flute soloist yu hsun-fa were among the troupe's members, he expressed delight and the hope that his whole family would be able to see the performance. several days later his hope was realised when they all met the chinese friends at the theatre.

on their return to caracas from giving performances in maracay on june 3, members of the troupe were received by president of the venezuelan national congress gonzalo barrios, who had visited china last autumn. he told the troupe that he had many pleasant memories of his china visit and firmly believed that "the venezuelan people as a whole are the friends of the chinese people".

the president again gave a luncheon in honour of the troupe leaders and leading artists on the eve of the troupe's departure from the country.

at the reception given by chinese charge d'affaires a.i. in venezuela nieh kung-cheng on the evening of june 3, the venezuelan woman vocalist curiel sang a chinese song "all commune members are sunflowers" for the troupe's soprano ma yu-mei. curiel had learned this song during her visit to china in 1964, and had repeatedly sung it to her friends after her return. also at this reception, pianist yin cheng-chung met an old acquaintance, victor. six years ago when victor was 14, he was in peking with his father who was working as a specialist in china. at that time, victor's father often took the children of foreign specialists to yin cheng-chung's piano recitals. on meeting again, the old acquaintances greeted each other warmly, and on leaving, victor gave yin cheng-chung a letter wishing him continuing success in his work under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

## songs bring more friends

the chinese troupe gave eleven performances in venezuela. they won high praise from the literary, art, press and other circles here for their programmes of chinese national instrumental music, songs and dances which have been refined in the socialist revolution of literature and art. one local paper had this to say: "the chinese cultural messengers have brought us true art." bostan, director of the technical department of the maracay theatre said: "this is the best performance that i've ever seen in all my years of work in this theatre."

however, of all the beautiful melodies, the song of friendship is the most moving of all. one day, when the troupe was rehearsing in the maracay theatre, a sudden outburst of noise was heard outside and then came the sound of singing. it turned out that the aragua amateur youth chorus had learned of the arrival of the chinese arts troupe and wanted to see them as soon as possible. more than 30 members of the chorus had assembled outside the theatre to sing the "song of the textile workers". learning of this, members of the chinese troupe hastened to welcome them into the theatre. the young people greeted the chinese friends by singing one venezuelan song after another to the accompaniment of guitars. in return, tenor wu yen-tse of the chinese troupe sang a venezuelan fishermen's song "the carite" (a kind of sea fish). these young people attended every performance the troupe gave in maracay. on the day of departure, they came backstage to ask for autographs and were so reluctant to take leave of the chinese friends that they saw them to the bus, singing as they accompanied them. in hands of friendship waved from inside the bus while outside the bus the songs of friendship rose in reply. someone in the crowd

took the lead and soon a great shout went up: "mao tsetung exclamation mao tsetung exclamation", "china, china exclamation"

the troupe gave three performances at the "central university" of caracas. long before the performance started, the 3,000 seat theatre was packed to overflowing. many spectators crowded in to sit in the aisles and in front of the orchestra pit. the song "i drill oil for our motherland" presented by baritone ma kuo-kuang roused a spontaneous response from the audience who know their country is fighting for nationalization of its oil. the song was greeted with tumultuous applause. the announcement of the song "the people's commune is a golden bridge" was greeted by the enthusiastic shouts of "yes, yes exclamation" from young students. at the finale, with its rhythmic "victory drum dance", the audience rose to their feet to give the troupe a long ovation. groups of students shouted: "live long victory exclamation" and "long live china exclamation". many swarmed towards the performers with the illustrated programmes in their hands to ask for autographs as a souvenir.

## ceaseless struggle

caracas is an ancient city with a long tradition of anti-colonial struggle. the hotel where the arts troupe were staying faces the plaza of the predecessors. two monuments inscribed with the glorious exploits of the venezuelan people in the struggle against the spanish colonial rule stand in the square. on june 4, the troupe visited the cemetery of venezuelan martyrs who had laid down their lives for national liberation.

the historic memorials of the struggle reminded us that venezuela had freed itself from spanish colonial rule and obtained political independence in the 19th century. today it is engaged in a more arduous and stubborn struggle against big power hegemonism and for economic independence. with a long coast-line of 1,800 miles, venezuela has launched a sustained struggle in defence of its sea rights in coordination with other latin american countries. at the u.n. third conference of the law of sea held a year ago in caracas, venezuela and the numerous developing countries of asia, africa and latin america took a joint stand against the maritime hegemonism of the superpowers. venezuela has also put up a tremendous defence of its petroleum resources. the sign of the state-owned petroleum corporation is seen everywhere on gas stations in caracas. now the venezuelan people are fighting for the nationalization of the petroleum industry itself.

on june 11, the venezuelan folk dance troupe gave a special performance for the chinese troupe. the repertoire included items showing venezuelan fishermen

casting their nets and women doing physical labour. the performance was the result of the venezuelan artists' efforts to develop a truly national art and prevent the penetration of the corrupt culture of the western countries.

the chinese arts troupe took plane for home on june 13. the friendly visit had made on them a profound impression of the venezuelan people's struggle to defend national independence and for unity of the world people against hegemonism.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Table Tennis Delegation in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jun. 24, 1975)

the table tennis players from the democratic republic of viet nam played their first friendly matches with tientsin players at the people's indoor stadium here this evening. their good sportsmanship and skills drew warm applause from over 3,000 spectators.

vice-chairman chang fu-heng of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and leading members of departments concerned attended the welcoming ceremony and watched the matches. they also met and had a cordial and friendly talk with deputy leader tran van tri and players.

first secretary luong van dan of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking was also present at the welcoming ceremony and watched the matches.

the d.r.v.n. table tennis delegation arrived in tientsin from peking on june 21. the tientsin municipal physical culture and sports committee gave a banquet that evening to welcome the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. present at the banquet were vice-chairman chang fu-heng, leading members of the host committee and the tientsin branch of the chinese table tennis association, leaders and coaches of the hopei provincial and tientsin municipal table tennis teams and representatives of players.

speaking at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal physical culture and sports committee wang chih-liang and deputy leader tran van tri proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

during their sojourn in tientsin, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited a factory making table tennis bats, a wrist watch factory, and a middle school and attended an acrobatic performance.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

## Head of Chinese Delegation Speaks at World Women's Conference

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 23, 1975)

"the primary task at present in the struggle for women's emancipation is to fight imperialism, colonialism and particularly hegemonism of the two superpowers," said li su-wen, head of the chinese delegation, during the general debate here this afternoon at the world conference of the international women's year.

"only when this struggle is carried out successfully, while giving due attention to and solving the special demands and problems of women, can the cause for women's emancipation be pushed ahead steadily," she pointed out.

the head of the chinese delegation said in her speech: "the emancipation of women is a question of great importance. women make up half of the world population and no great social change can be completed without their participation." in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, she noted, the broad masses of women are becoming increasingly awakened, the women's movement is developing in depth and women have become a great dynamic revolutionary force. the women of south viet nam and cambodia are the best witnesses to this fact.

she said: "in every country women form a part of the whole nation and people. their fate is invariably linked with that of the whole nation and people. their emancipation, therefore, is an inseparable part of the struggle of the whole nation and people. right now imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are still carrying out aggression and plunder; particularly the two superpowers are practising hegemonism and power politics everywhere, and are contending for spheres of influence, seriously encroaching upon and menacing the sovereignty, independence and basic rights of the people of many countries. all this also endangers the existence and security of the broad masses of women and children in these countries. under these circumstances, women

cannot win emancipation without taking part in the main struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, particularly against hegemonism of the two superpowers."

li su-wen stressed: "the emancipation of women is a common cause of the entire people. its success requires the joint effort and struggle of the entire people. at the same time, women's emancipation is of vital interest primarily to women themselves and must be won through their own struggle. they must not expect emancipation to be granted them as a favour, or wait for a small number of people to win it for them."

she went on: "what merits our sharp vigilance is that while women the world over are becoming increasingly awakened and throwing themselves actively into the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism to win and safeguard national independence, social progress and women's rights, the superpowers are doing their utmost to lead the women's movement astray. one superpower insists that women's problems are 'non-political', while the other superpower advocates that 'detente is opening up favourable prospects' for the achievement of the purposes of international women's year, that 'only under the conditions of peace and reduction of military expenditure' can women 'win their defined social rights', etc. according to the logic of that superpower, the prerequisite to the emancipation of women is not persistent struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, or the mobilization and organization of women, but waiting and begging for 'peace', 'detente' and 'disarmament', and depending on kind favours bestowed by the superpowers. such talk is spread with ulterior motives. as everybody can see clearly, it is precisely this superpower which chants 'detente' and 'disarmament' at the top of its voice that is running fastest in the arms race and scrambling hardest in the struggle for world hegemony. its fleets ply the waters from the pacific ocean to the gulf of mexico, from the mediterranean sea to the indian ocean. it is also this superpower which has, to date, stubbornly refused to sign 'additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america', and to withdraw all its armed forces stationed abroad and dismantle its military bases in other countries. it is also this superpower which, while prating about 'european security', has greatly increased its troops stationed in east europe and its conventional and nuclear weapons spearheaded at west europe." she warned: "the harsh reality today is that the contention between the two superpowers is getting more and more intense and the factors for war are increasing. the people and women of the whole world must heighten their vigilance and be prepared."

li su-wen said: "chinese women had sought long and hard the way to emancipation and had waged protracted struggles for its realization. countless setbacks and

failures had taught them that the system of oppression of man by man was the root cause of the discrimination and oppression they suffered, and that to achieve emancipation they must, first of all, fight for national liberation and social progress. under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china, chinese women, together with the entire chinese people, threw themselves into the struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and finally won the victory of the people's revolution and established the people's republic of china. the chinese people have stood up, so have the chinese working women who were at the bottom of the old society. the establishment of the socialist system in china eradicated the centuries-old root cause of oppression of women. the working people have become masters of the country and women have won equal rights with men in all fields of life. a new human relationship has developed, characterized by comradely mutual help and cooperation. men and women help and learn from each other, share work in society and housework and advance together. giving full play to their wisdom, the industrious and courageous women play the great role of 'holding up half the sky' on all fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction. in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the masses of the people, men and women, made profound criticism of the confucian and mencian ideas which have poisoned people's minds for more than two thousand years. they have criticized such reactionary ideas as 'men are superior and women inferior', breaking with outdated traditional ideas and lifting the mental outlook of the women to a new height. emancipation of the mind has pushed forward the movement for women's emancipation. the chinese women today hold the interests of the whole country and the whole world at heart and are concerned, first of all, with the affairs of the state and the world. they are under-taking a great cause which has never been done by their predecessors. countless women are doing the work formerly considered suitable for men only, and more and more are filling leading posts at all levels."

the head of the chinese delegation said: "china is a developing socialist country. we are exerting our greatest efforts to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent the restoration of capitalism and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end. china is not a superpower, nor will she ever seek to be one. chinese women have always stood with the oppressed women of the world. we will unswervingly fulfil our proletarian internationalist obligations, strengthen our unity with the oppressed nations, people and women of the whole world, supporting each other."

finally, li su-wen declared that the chinese women resolutely support the just struggles of the peoples of

indochina, korea, palestine and other arab countries, zimbabwe, namibia and azania, and countries of latin america and other parts of the third world.

the speech of the head of the chinese delegation was warmly welcomed by her fellow delegates. when she was through with her speech, which was punctuated with repeated applause, the delegates of many countries and observers from national liberation organizations shook hands with and embraced her and her deputy, wang shu-chen, as well as other members of the chinese delegation.

## Full Text of Speech of Head of Chinese Delegation at World Women's Conference

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jul. 23, 1975)

li su-wen, head of the chinese delegation, took the floor this afternoon to the warm welcome of fellow delegates at the world conference of the international women's year as the general debate was going on.

when she had finished her speech, which was punctuated with repeated applause, the delegates of many countries and observers from national liberation organizations went up, shook hands with and embraced her and her deputy, wang shu-chen, as well as other members of the chinese delegation. following is the text of her speech:

mr. president,

the world conference of the international women's year is being convened in mexico, world famous for its ancient civilization. please allow me, in the name of the chinese delegation, to express our heart-felt thanks to the government of the host country for its efforts in preparing this conference, to convey our good wishes to the people and women of mexico and to extend to you, mr. pedro ojeda paullada, our warm congratulations on your being elected president of the conference.

we are particularly glad that the heroic people and women of south viet nam, who won a great historic victory not long ago, have sent their glorious envoys to this conference. also with us at this conference are the delegations of some newly independent african countries that have shaken off the yoke of colonialism and the representatives of some national liberation movements and organizations that are still carrying on their struggles. they bring with them news of victory in

their struggles and fresh experience in the women's emancipation movement. we extend warm welcome to them and warm congratulations on their victories.

the emancipation of women is a question of great importance. women make up half of the world population and no great social change can be completed without their participation. to win emancipation, the oppressed women of the world, together with the rest of the oppressed people, have fought long and heroically, advancing wave upon wave in countless moving deeds that propelled the continued advance of society. today the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and hegemonism, waged by the people of the world, particularly those of the third world countries, is developing vigorously. countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend. in this great struggle, the broad masses of women are becoming increasingly awakened, the women's movement is developing in depth and women have become a great dynamic revolutionary force. the women of south viet nam and cambodia are the best witnesses to this fact. together with the people of their own countries, displaying revolutionary heroism, they fought indomitably for the independence and freedom of their countries, and set a shining example for women all over the world.

in every country women form a part of the whole nation and people. their fate is invariably linked with that of the whole nation and people. their emancipation, therefore, is an inseparable part of the struggle of the whole nation and people. right now imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are still carrying out aggression and plunder; particularly the two superpowers are practising hegemonism and power politics everywhere, and are contending for spheres of influence, seriously encroaching upon and menacing the sovereignty, independence and basic rights of the people of many countries. all this also endangers the existence and security of the broad masses of women and children in these countries. under these circumstances, women cannot win emancipation without taking part in the main struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, particularly against hegemonism of the two superpowers.

under the colonialist and racist rule in southern africa, where the masses of the people do not even have the right to survive, how can women win emancipation without fighting colonialism and racism?

how can our sisters in the arab countries and in palestine win women's rights without fighting israeli zionism and the superpower hegemonic policy of contention in the middle east, without recovering their lost territories and restoring their national rights?

as for our sisters in the third world countries that have already won independence, if they do not fight against aggression, subversion, control and plunder by imperialism, especially by the superpowers, the independence of their countries will be undermined, national economy disrupted, and the independent and self-reliant development of national economy out of the question. thus, it will hardly be possible to fulfil women's wishes for "equal participation in development with men", and no fundamental solution to the problems of employment, education and health care for women can be found.

in the developed countries, the working women are not only subjected to exploitation like other working people, but also face superpower control, interference and threat. if hegemonism is not opposed, there will be no "peace and security", or full guarantee for women's rights.

clearly, the primary task at present in the struggle for women's emancipation is to fight imperialism, colonialism and particularly hegemonism of the two superpowers. only when this struggle is carried out successfully, while giving due attention to and solving the special demands and problems of women, can the cause for women's emancipation be pushed ahead steadily.

mr. president,

the emancipation of women is a common cause of the entire people. its success requires the joint effort and struggle of the entire people. at the same time, women's emancipation is of vital interest primarily to women themselves and must be won through their own struggle. they must not expect emancipation to be granted them as a favour, or wait for a small number of people to win it for them. can the emancipation of women be realized by enacting laws protecting women's rights? such laws will be of some help, but without struggle by women themselves, no such laws will be formulated, and even if they are formulated, it will be difficult to put them into practice. in such case there is still no real guarantee for women's rights and emancipation. experience proves that only when women take part in the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and people and in social productive labour can they broaden their horizons, raise their political consciousness, give their talents full play, get rid of their inferiority complex, see their own strength and increase courage and confidence in struggle. by contributing to the cause of revolution and construction through participation in struggles, women will raise their position and win the respect of society. the people's cause needs the participation of large numbers of women cadres, who will come to the fore and be steeled and tempered only in actual social struggles. in a word, only when women are mobilized in their hundreds

of millions will the victory of their emancipation be fully guaranteed.

what merits our sharp vigilance is that while women the world over are becoming increasingly awakened and throwing themselves actively into the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism to win and safeguard national independence, social progress and women's rights, the superpowers are doing their utmost to lead the women's movement astray. one superpower insists that women's problems are "non-political", while the other superpower advocates that "detente is opening up favourable prospects" for the achievement of the purposes of international women's year, that "only under the conditions of peace and reduction of military expenditure" can women "win their defined social rights", etc. according to the logic of that superpower, the prerequisite to the emancipation of women is not persistent struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, or the mobilization and organization of women, but waiting and begging for "peace", "detente" and "disarmament", and depending on kind favours bestowed by the superpowers. such talk is spread with ulterior motives. as everybody can see clearly, it is precisely this superpower which chants "detente" and "disarmament" at the top of its voice that is running fastest in the arms race and scrambling hardest in the struggle for world hegemony. its fleets ply the waters from the pacific ocean to the gulf of mexico, from the mediterranean sea to the indian ocean. it is also this superpower which has, to date, stubbornly refused to sign "additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america", and to withdraw all its armed forces stationed abroad and dismantle its military bases in other countries. it is also this superpower which, while prating about "european security", has greatly increased its troops stationed in east europe and its conventional and nuclear weapons spearheaded at west europe. facts prove that its talk about "disarmament" is actually to cover up its arms expansion and war preparations, and its declamation on "detente" is to spread a smokescreen for conducting infiltration, control and aggression. the broad masses of women's desire for peace is understandable, but this superpower tries to capitalize on this well-intentioned desire in order to achieve its ulterior motives. the harsh reality today is that the contention between the two superpowers is getting more and more intense and the factors for war are increasing. the people and women of the whole world must heighten their vigilance and be prepared.

mr. president,

chinese women had sought long and hard the way to emancipation and had waged protracted struggles for its realization. countless setbacks and failures had taught them that the system of oppression of man by man was

the root cause of the discrimination and oppression they suffered, and that to achieve emancipation they must, first of all, fight for national liberation and social progress. under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china, chinese women, together with the entire chinese people, threw themselves into the struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and finally won the victory of the people's revolution and established the people's republic of china. the chinese people have stood up, so have the chinese working women who were at the bottom of the old society. the establishment of the socialist system in china eradicated the centuries-old root cause of oppression of women. the working people have become masters of the country and women have won equal rights with men in all fields of life. a new human relationship has developed, characterized by comradely mutual help and cooperation. men and women help and learn from each other, share work in society and housework and advance together. giving full play to their wisdom, the industrious and courageous women play the great role of "holding up half the sky" on all fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction. in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the masses of the people, men and women, made profound criticism of the confucian and mencian ideas which have poisoned people's minds for more than two thousand years. they have criticized such reactionary ideas as "men are superior and women inferior", breaking with outdated traditional ideas and lifting the mental outlook of the women to a new height. emancipation of the mind has pushed forward the movement for women's emancipation. the chinese women today hold the interests of the whole country and the whole world at heart and are concerned, first of all, with the affairs of the state and the world. they are undertaking a great cause which has never been done by their predecessors. countless women are doing the work formerly considered suitable for men only, and more and more are filling leading posts at all levels. times have changed and today men and women are equal. whatever men can do, women can too. chinese women have never been so high in spirit and so firm in determination as today. a new generation of women is coming into their own.

china is a developing socialist country. we are exerting our greatest efforts to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent the restoration of capitalism and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end. china is not a superpower, nor will she ever seek to be one. chinese women have always stood with the oppressed women of the world. we will unswervingly fulfil our proletarian internationalist obligations, strengthen our unity with the oppressed nations, people and women of the whole world, supporting each other. we resolutely

support the peoples of indo-china in their struggle against imperialism and to win and safeguard national independence. we resolutely support the korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. we resolutely support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against zionism and to recover their lost territories and restore the national rights of the palestinian people. we resolutely support the people of zimbabwe, namibia and azania in their struggle against colonial rule and white racism. we resolutely support the peoples of latin america in their struggle to safeguard national sovereignty, defend national economic rights and interests and win the 200-nautical mile maritime rights. we resolutely support the struggle of the third world countries and peoples against international monopoly, exploitation and plunder, and to establish a new international economic order. we resolutely support the struggle of the women and people of all countries against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and to win and safeguard national independence, social progress and women's rights.

mr. president,

the international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people and the oppressed women in different countries. the world is moving ahead, the people are making progress and the women's movements are developing. the chinese delegation is ready to work with all present to make this conference contribute to the cause of women's emancipation in various countries.

thank you, mr. president.

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MILITIA

## Consciously Do a Good Job in "Implementing Three Things" in Militia Work

- experience of the Dairen Rubber and Plastic Machinery Plant in strengthening militia building in the movement to study theory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 20, 1975)

The Party committee of the Dairen Rubber and Plastic Machinery Plant, with reference to the reality of militia building and through studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, further carrying forward the glorious tradition of putting the armed forces under the control of the Party, effectively strengthening leadership over militia work, and seriously and properly grasping the "implementing of three things" in militia work, has fully brought into play the fighting role of the militia in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Dairen Rubber and Plastic Machinery Plant has all along been an advanced unit in "implementing three things" in militia work of the municipality and the province. The Party committee of the plant have repeatedly conducted education in the thinking of the people's war, the basic line of the Party, the situation and preparedness against war for the militiamen, with attention paid to such work as reorganizing the militia organization, maintaining the integration of labor and military training and developing military training. This year, in the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party committee of the plant have further found out the gap in work to "implement three things."

They discovered that before studying the experience of Shanghai in militia work, such work was invariably carried out according to the need of the war against aggression. After studying the experience of Shanghai, although they had started to pay attention to organizing the militiamen to take part in class struggle in society, they invariably paid attention only

to the struggle against the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes. The Party committee held that the emergence of this situation lay mainly in the lack of an all-round and profound comprehension of the historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the historic mission shouldered by the militiamen under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, the Party committee of the plant adopted such diverse forms as running study classes for conducting concentrated study and making use of study days for regular study and organized the militiamen to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and the expositions of Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to study selectively the series of teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on arming the workers' militia. Everybody come to understand that apart from guarding against aggression by imperialism, revisionism and reaction from abroad and suppressing the resistance of the exploiters and bad elements at home, the workers' militia should also shoulder the arduous task of waging struggle against the new bourgeois. This made it necessary to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure including all spheres of culture, gradually whittle away the soil breeding capitalism, and create conditions that made it impossible for the bourgeoisie to survive or to emerge again.

After the heightening their ideological understanding and proceeding from the historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party committee further strengthened leadership over militia work. The secretary of the Party committee grasped work in person and the committee members in charge of different branches of work grasped their respective fields of work with other committee members making coordinated efforts to grasp work. They not only placed militia work on the work agenda of the Party committee for regular examination, study, disposition and summing up, but also guaranteed that time was made available and effective measures were adopted in work. The secretary of the Party committee also personally go deep into the first line to stand guard and go on patrol together with the militiamen on duty, to acquaint himself with conditions, to solve problems and to strengthen education for the militiamen. Their experience is:

1. Arm the minds of the militiamen with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and properly carry out the "implementing of three things" in militia work. After the issue of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the Party committee had called a mobilization meeting of militiamen to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and mobilized the militiamen to give play to their role as the hardcore and pace-setters in the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. For the sake of strengthening the building of a contingent of militia theorists, they separately sent more than 100 militia study tutors and hardcore theorists to reading classes for study, and also set up the militia theory study group. In close association with the reality of militia building, this group studied Marxist military writings, deeply criticized Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, compiled six draft lectures for tutoring theory, and went separately to various militia companies to make propaganda, thus giving impetus to the practice of study by the broad masses of militiamen.

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party committee looked upon educating and mobilizing the miltiiamen to criticize the concept of bourgeois right and consciously resisting corruption by bourgeois ideas as an important measure for "implementing three things" in militia work, so that while transforming their objective world the militiamen could consciously transform their subjective world at the same time. The Party committee also paid attention to strengthening routine political and ideological work for the militiamen. On one occasion, when the secretary of the Party committee visited a detachment on duty to investigate work, he discovered that some militiamen had given rise to the lethargic thinking of peace under the excellent situation, and he conducted education at once for all of them. In the course of participating in class struggle in society, the broad masses of militiamen kept on raising their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. They conscientiously implemented the general and specific policies of the Party, strictly obeyed the "three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention," consciously resisted corruption by bourgeois ideas and better fulfilled the various tasks.

Secondly, the building of a strong contingent of militia cadres is an important guarantee for properly "implementing three things" in militia work. The Party committee of the plant paid great attention to the work of trainig militia cadres. They looked upon organizing the militiamen to take part in class struggle in society as an important path for bringing up militia cadres. The Party committee of the plant selected for promotion the Party members, CYL members, demobilized soldiers transferred to civilian work and leading militiamen who had been steeled and tested in class struggle to leadership posts in the militia organizations. Meanwhile, they paid attention to bringing up young and women militia cadres. Every company was provided with selected women cadres.

Thirdly, organize the militiamen to take part in class struggle in society, give better play to the role of the militiamen in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and further carry out properly the "implementing of three things" in militia work. When the militiamen of this plant began to take part in class struggle in society, because the militia organization was based on the organizational system of the shifts and teams of the workshop, and production could be affected if the militiamen were sent out according to the established system, so only temporary transfer of personnel could be made. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The form of revolutionary organization should be subordinated to the demand of revolutionary struggle. If the form of organization does not correspond with the demand of struggle, it should be abolished," the Party committee have reorganized the original form of militia organization and implemented a new form of organization by organizing the basic units of the armed militia into squads that span the shifts and teams and companies that span the workshops. This new form of organization has embodied the principle of linking up peace time with war time and labor with military training, thus meeting the call for the participation of militiamen in class struggle in society, in military training and in preparedness against war. It not only can guarantee the normal operation of various links of production but also can constantly improve the political and military quality of the militiamen.

Fourthly, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction on "implementing three things" in militia work, while taking proper measures to insure the fulfillment of the organizational and political task in militia work, the Party committee of the plant have at the same time vigorously grasped military training for the militiamen. They insist on linking up labor with militia training and developing regular training activities, see to it that targets are set every year, plans are laid down every season and arrangements are made every month, and also constantly conduct training and tests for various military projects. They have held training classes for aerial targets practice, tank shooting, and street fighting. They have regularly carried out training in formation, grenade throwing, shooting and bayonet fighting, in making use of the terrain and its features, and in carrying out three kinds of assault and defense. Proceeding from the demands of actual fighting, the militiamen have organized seven specialized detachments--shooting, first aid, transportation, public security, fire fighting and emergency repairs, regularly carried out training, and conducted many exercises. There has been constant improvement in the military quality of the broad masses of militiamen.

Because the Party committee of the plant persist in arming the minds of the militiamen with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the militia work of this plant is improving all the time, and they have vigorously attacked the sabotaging activities of the class enemies and made contributions to carrying out to the letter the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic-level units.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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## Rural Militia Grows to Maturity in Class Struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 20, 1975)

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the militia company of Lienfangszu production brigade under the Nanhsing commune in Feng county, Shensi Province, organized the militiamen to take part in class struggle in society, hit out at the sabotaging activities of the class enemies and criticized the tendency toward capitalism, revisionism and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius--the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline, thus winning the welcome and support of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

At first, some people thought that it would do so long as the militiamen of the countryside grasped properly education and training. For the sake of raising the understanding of everyone, the Party branch of the production brigade organized the militia cadres and militiamen to study over and over again expositions by Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the teachings of Chairman Mao on class and class struggle. In conjunction with the struggle between the two lines in militia building, they vigorously criticized the criminal act of Lin Piao in sabotaging militia building and vigorously obstructing the participation of the militiamen in class struggle in society, thus raising the understanding of the militiamen of their position and role in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the war against aggression, and strengthening the consciousness of the rural militiamen in playing an active part in class struggle in society. Everybody said: In the past, due to the interference from Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, militia work deviated for a time from the actual class struggle and as a result, production was also not properly grasped. Hereafter, we surely must actively participate in class struggle in society and give better play to the combat role of the militia in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under the leadership of the Party branch, the militia company of the production brigade has organized militia detachments to actively participate in class struggle in society. Showing fear of neither hardship nor fatigue, they persevere in carrying out production in day time and going on duty at night, so as to uphold social order and hit out at the sabotaging activities of the class enemies. On festive days and at time of political activities, the militia detachments would strengthen their patrols at main lines of communications and public places. They also work in cooperation with the public security personnel to investigate cases, and strengthen the surveillance and reform of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists that have not been properly reformed. Tempered in class struggle, the militiamen have strengthened their combat effectiveness.

The militia company look upon properly grasping the class struggle in the ideological sphere as an important content of participation in class struggle in society. Under the leadership of the Party branch, the militiamen actively take part in the activities of the political evening school,

guide and assist the masses of commune members in the study of theory, culture, science and technique, enthusiastically publicize the general and specific policies of the Party as well as the good people and good deeds, criticize the tendency toward capitalism, sing revolutionary songs and tell revolutionary stories. By means of study in the political evening school, the masses of commune members have vigorously developed the new morality, new idea and new practice of socialism.

The participation of militiamen in class struggle in society has fortified more and more the position of socialism in the countryside, and there has appeared the excellent situation of the dictatorship of the masses with "the good people cherishing the militiamen and the bad people fearing the militiamen."

In the course of mobilizing the militiamen to take part in class struggle in society, the Party branch of the production brigade has paid attention to grasping properly the ideological revolutionization and building of the militia itself.

The Party branch help the militiamen study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, raised their awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and firmly embrace the thought of becoming good militiamen for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They carry forward the revolutionary style of linking up theory with practice, and strive to clarify the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the basis of linking up theory with practice.

Education on the situation and preparedness against war is conducted for the militiamen to enable them to firmly embrace the thought of making all-time preparedness against war. The Party branch of the production birgade constantly organize the militiamen to discuss freely the excellent situation both at home and abroad, to analyze the new characteristics and trend of the current class struggle and to unremittingly strengthen the concept of preparedness against war.

"Strengthen discipline and the revolution will always be victorious." The Party branch constantly educate the militiamen in "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention," hold regular meetings on democratic life, make criticism and self-criticism, and solved in good time the problems as soon as they are discovered, thus enabling the militiamen to consciously resist corruption by bourgeois ideas and maintain a firm and correct political orientation.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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## A Certain Regiment of the PLA Helps Factories and Mines in Its Place To Do a Good Job in Militia Work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 20, 1975)

By carrying forward the glorious tradition of our army in doing mass work, the commanders and fighters of a certain regiment of the PLA stationed in the vicinity of K'ailuan mining district have actively helped the local factories and mines to carry out militia work properly, thus making contributions to strengthening militia building.

This regiment has its glorious tradition in doing militia work. After it came to the K'ailuan mining district, it immediately established contacts with some of the factories and mines, enterprises, offices and schools of the K'ailuan Coal Mine. After the issue of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the regimental Party committee have organized the cadres and fighters to study seriously the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao's instruction that "militia work must be carried through organizationally, politically and militarily," and the relevant documents of the CCP Central Committee on carrying out militia work properly, thus further understanding that the factories, mines and enterprises form the center of production and livelihood of the working people, and are one of the important targets for the enemy to contest and sabotage in war time. Both urban administration and construction in peace time and the defense of the city in war time must depend on the working people. Therefore, helping the administration to strengthen the building of the workers' militia is extremely important. On the basis of raising understanding, a conference convened by the regimental Party committee has studied the question of how to help the factories and mines carry out militia work properly, and put forward concrete measures for strengthening the core of militia work and establishing militia work groups consisting of five to seven militiamen each. Since this year, the whole regiment has sent out at different times militia work groups to help reorganize and train the militia companies of 19 factories, mines and enterprises of the K'ailuan Coal Mine, and at the same time, also helped 18 schools of the mining district to develop military training.

In the course of carrying out work among the workers' militiamen in factories and mines, this regiment enthusiastically helped the militiamen study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It sent out militia work groups to study word by word together with the broad masses of militiamen Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory as well as the quotations of Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat. The armymen and the people started study gardens and mass criticism columns together. The No. 1 artillery company and the militiamen of the T'angchiachuang Mine of the K'ailuan Coal Mine sponsored together lectures on the study of theory and jointly conducted social investigations. They invited the old comrades of this mine to recount the condition of class struggle and the two-line struggle in the mine and also the old workers to contrast the sufferings of the past with today's happiness. They visited exhibitions in class education to comprehend the question of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie by linking up theory with practice, thus raising the awareness

of the two-line struggle of the broad masses of militiamen. The No. 7 company and the anti-aircraft machinegun company studied together with the militiamen of the Linhsi Mine the fresh experience of Shanghai in militia building. They actively supported the participation of militiamen in class struggle in society, and studied and applied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the practice of struggle to make contributions toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This regiment also actively helped the militia of the workers of factories and mines to properly carry out military training. Apart from sending special people to the militia companies of various mines and factories in its garrison district to train the militiamen, it also invited the leading militiamen of the factories and mines in the garrison district by stages and by groups to the unit for training. Based on the characteristics of the tight time schedule and the heavy production tasks of the militiamen in the factories and mines, proper arrangements were made for training time, and diversified military training activities were carried out according to local conditions, so that neither production nor training would be delayed. On the basis of carrying out training by batches in rotation, the regiment emphasized the training of leading militiamen and helped the militia companies in its garrison place run training classes for leading militiamen.

This year, the companies under this regiment separately helped the militiamen of various factories and mines to operate 59 short-term training classes for the backbone elements. They also adopted the method of fitting together and linking up to help the various specialized combat detachments of militiamen carry out training properly. For example, the health unit was lnked up with the hospitals of the community and the industrial and mining districts of its garrison place to help the militiamen learn first aid technique in the battlefield. The signal company helped the workers' militia of the postal and telecommunications bureau to carry out training in communications, liaison and line installation. The anti-aircraft machinegun company helped the anti-aircraft machinegun companies of the factories and mines master the performance of anti-aircraft machineguns, and gave training in practical operation.

The K'ailuan Coal Mine is an advanced unit in learning from Tach'ing in the whole country. In the process of helping the mining district carry out militia work properly, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of this regiment modestly learned from the working people. They made use of the opportunity of training militiamen and going down to the pits to perform labor to exchange comprehensions in the study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat together with the workers, invited the labor models to relate advanced deeds of arduous struggle and continued revolution, and learned the fine thinking and experience of the working people, thus furthering the revolutionized construction of the unit and giving impetus to the development of the study of theory, military training and other work in the whole regiment.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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## Study the Theory of Revolution and Strengthen Militia Building

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 19, 1975)

(NCNA Shanghai, June 18, 1975) In the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the militia regiment of the Shanghai Hutung Shipyard, through reviewing and summing up the experience in implementing Chairman Mao's instruction on "implementing three things" in militia work in relation to the reality of militia building, has raised the awareness of the militiamen, strengthened militia building and enabled this militia force composed of industrial workers to play its part in the socialist revolution and construction.

The militia regiment of the Hutung Shipyard was established in 1958 in response to Chairman Mao's call for organizing contingents of the people's militia on a large scale. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, this contingent of the militia has together with the militiamen of the whole municipality actively cooperated with the working people to administer the city under the centralized leadership of the Party, participated in class struggle in society and made contributions to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Since the issue of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the militiamen of this shipyard have studied assiduously. In order to clarify the relationship between the dictatorship of the proletariat and militia building, they have repeatedly studied the teaching of Marx that "the primary condition of proletarian dictatorship is to have an army of the proletariat," studied the series of Chairman Mao's instructions on militia building, and invited two veteran fighters of the Red Army in the shipyard who had taken part in the Long March to relate the feats of how the armymen and the people fought shoulder to shoulder and heroically destroyed the enemy during the era of the revolutionary war. Through thoroughgoing study, the militiamen have clearly seen from the integration of theory with practice the glorious mission of the militia in guarding against restoration at home and resisting foreign aggression in the historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and has further stepped up their determination in strengthening militia building in the struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The militiamen of this militia regiment cooperated with the working people to administer the city and carried out patrol duties together with the Liberation Army fighters. They also sent small detachments deep into the alleys and lanes, and under the unified leadership of the neighborhood Party committee, mobilized and relied on the masses to hit out at the sabotaging activities of the class enemies. Putting forth the battle cry of "mounting the shipway and rising in greater vigor to build 10,000-ton vessels, and going down to the alleys and lanes to nurture new seedlings with wholehearted eagerness," they actively tightened their grip on the education of the young people. They took the initiative in closely cooperating together with the cadres in the alleys and lanes, the parents of the educated young people, the public security personnel and the school teachers to run political evening schools in the alleys and lanes, organized the young people to study seriously

works by Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, and invited the old workers to give talks on family history, the history of the shipyard and the history of the class struggle in society. They organized the young people to criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie with an eye kept on reality, raise their competence in combating and resisting revisionism and firmly take the socialist road.

In the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the militiamen of the shipyard have also greatly enhanced their concept of preparedness against war. For the sake of better shouldering the heavy task of defending the city in war time, they have learned to criticize revisionism with the pen and fight battles with the gun, and actively developed military training activities. They regularly organize armed drills over short distances and insist on attending military classes every week to undergo hard training in military technique, fire-fighting and first aid. This year, they have scored relatively good results in target practice with live ammunition and other courses of training. After rigorous training, the anti-aircraft gun company of this militia regiment has kept on improving its military and political quality and scored very good results in several target practice with live ammunitions.

The militiamen of this shipyard have applied the revolutionary zeal radiated from the study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat in production and actively contributed their strength toward developing the shipbuilding industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. In the hull workshop, there is a fierce tiger squad composed of militiamen. For the sake of speeding up the rate of shipbuilding, they slept and ate in the shipyard, worked on the shipway during the day and studied theory at night. They have become a shock unit well-known throughout the shipyard.

The broad masses of militiamen of the Hutung Shipyard, while actively taking part in class struggle in society to transform their objective world with proletarian ideas, strove at the same time to energetically transform their subjective world. They carried forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of the working class, consciously resisted corruption by bourgeois ideas, set the pace in abolishing the concept of bourgeois right and unremitting raised their awareness of continued revolution. The sub-detachments of the militia stationed in the alleys and lanes of the neighborhood diligently studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and seriously carried out the policies and the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention. The emergence of many advanced personalities and advanced deeds was unanimously acclaimed by the broad masses.

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## Bring into Play the Fighting Role of the Militia in Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 19, 1975)

(NCNA June 18, 1975) The Party committee of the Peking Thermal Plant has organized the militiamen to seriously study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, unremittingly raise the consciousness of the militiamen in strengthening militia building for combating and resisting revisionism and energetically bring into play the fighting role of the militiamen in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For the sake of helping the militiamen to study properly the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leading members of the Party committee of the Peking Thermal Power Plant have gone deep into the militia detachments on duty which are better at study to conduct investigations and studies and sum up their experience for popularization. The Party committee also regularly give guidance and assistance to the militiamen and help them solve problems in study. Under the leadership of the Party committee of the plant, many militia squads and platoons have seriously studied Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and studied parts of the expositions of Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have also read some of the original works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, carried out serious discussions with reference to reality, and deepened their comprehension of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat by linking up theory with practice. Everybody is determined to strengthen with unflagging efforts the revolutionized organization of the militia so as to better develop the fighting role of the militiamen in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Through study, the consciousness of the militiamen of this plant in participating in class struggle in society has become higher. Under the unified leadership of the neighborhood Party committee, a sub-detachment of the militia of this plant stationed in the neighborhood, together with the departments concerned, looked upon occupying the ideological and cultural grounds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and strengthening the ideological education of the young people as an important task to lay hold of. Six members of the small detachment served as extramural tutors for four of the junior and primary schools in this community. They frequently went to these schools to give lessons, guide the young people in the study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, tell the young people the history of class struggle and the two-line struggle and stories of the revolutionary struggle of heroic personalities, and publicize the good people and good deeds among the young people. Since March this year, the sub-detachment of the militia assisted at different times the community committees to organize the young people of 21 compounds to study revolutionary theory and to develop literary and art and sports activities, thus effectively raising the awareness of the young people. The young people consciously resisted the influence of bourgeois ideas, and good people and good deeds kept on appearing.

In the struggle to carry to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level, the militiamen of the Peking Thermal Power Plant took a firm stand and drew a line of distinction between love and hate. They resolutely dealt merciless blows to the class enemies, but were full of affection for the people and always paid attention to looking after their interests. When carrying out patrols or on duty, they helped the old and the young at bus stations and organized the passengers to queue up for the bus. When the buses were full, they would report the condition at once to the responsible people at the station so that service could be increased to insure that the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers could rush back to their work and production posts on time. Late one night, as Huo An, the deputy leader of a militia detachment on duty was leading the militiamen on a street patrol, he came across a child of about ten who had lost his way. On questioning, he discovered that the child had come to the city from a distant suburb scores of li away and could not find the address of his relative. Huo An led the child back to the plant and arranged food and lodging for him. Based on the information supplied by the child, he immediately contacted the unit concerned in the police station and eventually helped the child to locate his relative.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP

## To Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, It Is Imperative To Strengthen Party Leadership

by

the theory group of the signal station of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 13, 1975)

The Party must exercise leadership in everything. This is an important principle of Marxism. Lenin pointed out, "All political and economic work of state power is led by the awakened vanguard of the working class--the Communist Party." The strengthening of the leadership of the Party over the state is a fundamental guarantee for realizing the great historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The political party of the proletariat is the vanguard of the proletariat. Our Party has been built and brought up personally by the great leader Chairman Mao according to the Marxist theory of Party building. It takes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as the guiding thought and theoretical foundation. Consequently, it is capable of understanding and consciously grasping the objective laws governing class struggle and the historical development of society, deeply comprehending the history and present state of the Chinese revolution, making a scientific analysis of the basic class relations of Chinese society, formulating the correct line and policies, and leading the Chinese people to win great victories in the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. The long practice of revolutionary struggle shows that without the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, it is not possible to overthrow the Chiang dynasty and found the new China based on the dictatorship of the proletarat, nor is it possible to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, guard against capitalist restoration and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

To consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is imperative to strengthen the leadership of the Party. This is because in this fairly long historical period of socialist society, the struggle between the two classes of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road is protracted, tortuous, complicated and sometimes very acute. The principal historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to oppress the reactionary classes and reactionaries at home, to wage struggle against the new bourgeoisie, to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, to smash the conspiracy of capitalist restoration, to implement democratic centralism among the people, to use the method of self-education and self-criticism to educate the people and reform the small producers, and to guide them onto the proletarian orbit. It is imperative to strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two types of contradictions of different nature, unite all people that can be united, create a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline

and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness, and give impetus to the development of the socialist revolution and the cause of building socialism. It is imperative to restrict the part of bourgeois right still in existence and to create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to survive or to emerge again. It is imperative to guard against subversion and aggression from enemies outside the country, and to aid and support the world revolution. This is a most formidable and complicated great revolutionary cause. In order to accomplish so formidable and complicated a task, it will not do to have not the leadership of the Party or to weaken the leadership of the Party in the least.

As was profoundly pointed out by Lenin after the October Revolution, "the dictatorship of the proletariat is a persistent struggle--bloody and bloodless, violent and peaceful, military and adminstrative--against the forces and traditions of the old society. The force of habit of millions and tens of millions is a most terrible force. Without an iron party tempered in the struggle, without a party enjoying the confidence of all that is honest in the given class, without a party capable of watching and influencing the mood of the masses, it is impossible to conduct such a struggle successfully."

The deeper is continued revolution developed under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the greater is the need for strengthening the leadership of the Party. This is because only the Party armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought can use the law of the unity of opposites to assess socialist society and clearly point out the direction forward. Only such a Party can instill the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the Party into the hundreds of millions of working people, raise their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, abolish the idea of bourgeois right, resist bourgeois corruption, overcome petty-bourgeois vacillation and carry the struggle to combat and guard against revisionism through to the end. Only such a Party can unify the struggle of all sectors of the proletariat, unify all organs of political power of the proletariat and the mass organizations, and wage struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only such a Party can strengthen the revolutionary unity of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people and wage ruthless struggle against a handful of class enemies who have wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks and the newborn bourgeois. Without the leadership of the Party, there is not the leadership of the proletariat and there is not the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Whether or not to maintain the leadership of the Party in the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat is an important question of principle in whether or not it is necessary to practice Marxism, and is also a touchstone for distinguishing between revolution and counter-revolution, genuine revolution and sham revolution. In his brilliant writing "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," the great leader Chairman Mao has summed up six political criteria to enable the broad masses of the people to distinguish between fragrant flowers and poisonous weeds and to determine what is right and what is wrong in our words and actions. Among them two are most important, and one of them is "Tend to strengthen, not to cast off or weaken, the leadership of the Communist Party."

For the sake of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, all new and old revisionists and class enemies invariably direct the spearhead of attack at the leadership of the Communist Party. When the first state of the dictatorship of the proletariat was just born under the leadership of Lenin, the Mensheviks and the social revolutionaries worked in collusion with the enemies at home and abroad, put forward the reactionary slogan, "Don't let the Communists participate in the Soviet," and vainly attempted to instigate people into opposing the leadership of Lenin's Bolshevik Party. After the Khrushchev-Brezhnev renegade clique usurped power and came to office, they frenziedly attacked the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by the great Marxist Stalin in the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat as "dictatorial," and used the revisionist "party of the whole people" to change the nature of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union founded by Lenin. As a result, the Party has become revisionist and the state has changed color in the Soviet Union, and the Marxist party has become a revisionist party and the socialist country has become a social-imperialist country.

In China, the bourgeois right-wingers launched a rabid attack against the Party in 1957. They maliciously attacked the leadership of the Party as the "Party empire," clamored for "rule by turns," and attempted to abolish the leadership of the Party in the socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i also adovcated that "revolution not necessarily calls for the leadership of the Communist Party," and nonsensically said that the relationship between the Party and the state and other organizations was a "coordinated relationship." The renegade and traitor Lin Piao maliciously cursed the leadership of the Party as practicing "the art of rule of feudal emperors" and as "autocratic and dictatorial" on the one hand. On the other hand, he also vigorously engineered intrigues and plots and attempted to usurp leadership in the Party and supreme power in the state. All these have fully exposed the heinous features of the counter-revolutionary double-dealer Lin Piao as the sworn enemy of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat shows that the bourgeoisie will never take their defeat lying down until they are thoroughly doomed. They invariably take up one test of strength after another with the proletariat, and if the proletariat do not heighten their vigilance and "make a bungle of things, capitalism can be restored at any time." In socialist society, there are the overt bourgeois as well as the bourgeois agents hidden within the proletariat and the Communist Party, and there are the old bourgeois as well as the newborn bourgeois. The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is a long process that runs through the whole historical period of socialism. "Under the situation that class struggle is drawing ever closer to the acute stage of fighting at close quarters, in order to win victory, the proletariat must entirely depend on their political party--the Communist Party--for a firm and correct strategy in struggle." As required by the historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must cling to and strengthen the leadership of the Party in all spheres and at all stages of development of the revolution. This is the fundamental guarantee for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and for accomplishing the great historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is the dictatorship of the masses. The people are the makers of history. The dictatorship of the masses means the dictatorship of the majority over the minority. If divorced from the broad masses, the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be realized. However, the dictatorship of the proletariat must have the leadership of the political party of the proletariat. This is because the masses can gradually raise their awareness only when they are educated by the political party of the proletariat with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. The mass movement will be correctly oriented only when guided by the political party of the proletariat with the correct line of Marxism. The masses can be organized into a revolutionary army marching in step only when organized by the political party of the proletariat with stern discipline for constantly winning new victories and carrying the great struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

"The correctnes s or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The leadership of the Party is the leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism is the life line of our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Any word or act that runs counter to the basic line of the Party actually serves to weaken the leadership of the Party and the dictatorship of the proletariat and to help the bourgeoisie. With the centralized leadership of the Party strengthened, the line and general and specific policies of the Party can be correctly implemented, the dictatorship of the proletariat can be consolidated, a stable and unified political situation can be brought into being and developed, and the broad masses can be better led to work and fight for this common goal of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. In view of this, it is imperative to maintain the principle of democratic centralism of the Party, oppose the erroneous tendency to weaken the centralized and unified leadership of the Party, to administer one's affairs without any coordination with others and to act independently of the Party, and fight against all words and acts that run counter to the basic line of the Party. In order to consciously achieve all this, it is imperative to seriously study the theory of revolution.

Because theory is the ideological foundation of the line and policies and the guide to revolutionary action, there will be a clear and correct orientation for action only when theory is clarified. Lenin pointed out, "Only the Party guided by advanced theory can translate into reality the role of the advanced fighter." Chairman Mao's latest important instruction on the question of theory is of great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance to strengthening the leadership of the Party, furthering stability and unity, and consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, strive to strengthen the ideological and theoretical development of the Party, constantly raise the Marxist theoretical level of the whole Party, steadfastly carry out the basic line of the Party, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and really build the Party organizations at all levels into command posts fighting in unity for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN

## How Women of China Achieve Emancipation Through Revolutionary Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1975)

"the theory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought on the question of women and the chinese women's practical experience in achieving emancipation show that the system of exploitation of man by man is the root cause of women suffering from discrimination and oppression. women must take part in revolutionary struggle, and their emancipation can be effected only through national and class emancipation. women's emancipation is a component part of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat."

these remarks were made by kang ke-ching, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress who has long been active in women's work, in an interview with hsinhua on the occasion of the convocation of the world conference of the international women's year.

kang ke-ching, 65, joined the revolutionary ranks when she was in her teens, and has contributed her part to the cause of women's emancipation in the various historical periods of the chinese revolution. after china's liberation she headed the women's and children's welfare department of the all-china women's federation and later became one of the vice-presidents of the federation.

the energetic veteran revolutionary stated, "women of china have won emancipation for quite some time, and are enjoying the same equal rights as men. but they spent long years looking for the road to emancipation. from the opium war to the 'may fourth' movement (1840-1919), progressive women pressed for women's rights and emancipation. without the leadership of the communist party, however, they were not altogether clear about the relation between women's emancipation and class and national emancipation, or about the root cause of the oppression of women. some of them held that women were suffering chiefly from men's oppression, and they must demand equal rights from men. others thought women's emancipation could be achieved through the promulgation of a few state decrees protecting women. such isolated efforts for women's emancipation led nowhere.

"chinese women learned from countless setbacks and failures that in a class society it is impracticable for women to conduct an isolated struggle for their emancipation while failing to look at the issue from the standpoint of classes and class struggle and link it with the proletarian revolution.

chairman mao showed the only correct road for the chinese revolution and for the complete emancipation of the chinese women. under the leadership of the chinese communist party, thousands upon thousands of women joined the ranks of the struggle for national and class emancipation. after long struggles, the chinese people finally overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and won the victory in the democratic revolution that gave birth to the people's republic of china. the chinese people stood up; the working women, who had been on the lowest rung of the social ladder, achieved emancipation.

kang ke-ching recalled the heroic feats of chinese women in the revolutionary wars.

armed with tasselled spears, kang ke-ching and many other women revolutionaries followed chairman mao to the chingkang mountains in 1928. during the world-famous 25,000-li long march of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army between 1934 and 1935, kang ke-ching served as a cadre in an organ under the party central committee and marched with the first front army. she and her women comrades carried bedrolls and rations on their backs across snow-capped mountains and marshy land. at each bivouac, they conducted political propaganda among the local people, attended to the sick and wounded or worked with the mess crew. like the men comrades, they defied death, overcame unimaginable difficulties and finally reached the base area in northern shensi.

"during the anti-japanese war," she went on, "i was in charge of the women's national salvation association in southeastern shansi. following the great leader chairman mao's teaching, 'china's war of resistance cannot be victorious without the awakening of women accounting for half of her population. women play a vital role in the war of resistance,' we thoroughly aroused the masses of women, organized them and encouraged them to take part in struggle on a wide scale.

"in the anti-japanese base areas in various parts of the country, large numbers of women joined in the self-defence corps or the eighth route army, the new fourth army and the guerrillas. women were active in ferreting out the traitors and supporting the front. they encouraged their husbands and sons to join the people's army, took care of the sick and wounded, and participated in production and construction in the base areas. they formed an important force in the anti-japanese war and made a tremendous contribution to its victory."

kang ke-ching emphasized that after liberation in 1949, chinese women did not stop their advance along the road of emancipation. instead, they perseveringly continued the revolution under the dictatorship of the

proletariat and pitched into a new fight under new historical conditions to achieve the complete emancipation of women.

in the period of socialist revolution, women of china fervently plunged into the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. led by chairman mao and the communist party, they took an active part in the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce and in the movement to set up people's communes, and won resounding victories together with the rest of the people. the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production freed millions upon millions of women from the fetters of private ownership and enabled them to take part in social productive labour on a mass scale. in socialist construction, women work with full vigour on all fronts -- industry, agriculture, communications, finance and commerce, culture and education, medical and health work, scientific research, etc. their role in revolution and construction is aptly described in the saying, "women prop up half of the sky."

through these struggles, women have further raised their status and won the respect of the general public. steeled in struggle, vast numbers of women cadres have been promoted to leading posts in central and local party and government organs and are taking part in the administration of state affairs. this is an important hallmark of women's emancipation in china.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, kang ke-ching stated, chinese women joined the rest of the people in a scathing criticism of the reactionary fallacies preached in the doctrines of confucius and mencius, including the concept of "men are superior to women", which had poisoned people's minds for more than two millenniums. effecting a rupture with traditional ideas, they have raised their thinking to a new level. ideological emancipation has pushed forward the movement for women's all-round emancipation in china. at present, chinese women in their hundreds of millions are studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and are determined to fight on for the consolidation of this dictatorship and for the complete emancipation of women.

concluding the interview, kang ke-ching pointed out, "chinese women have always shared weal and woe with the oppressed women the world over. in our struggle for emancipation, we chinese women have had the sympathy and support of the oppressed women in other parts of the world. today, we watch with keen interest and firmly support the revolutionary struggles for emancipation conducted by women in various countries. experience

proves that, to win their rights and emancipation, oppressed women must first of all take part in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. we are sure that in the current excellent international situation, the world-wide struggle for women's emancipation will certainly be crowned with greater victories exclamation"

What Is Road to Emancipation of Women?

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1975)

what is the road to the emancipation of women? the answer has been provided by practice in the chinese revolution, which shows that to win the emancipation of women, it is necessary to arouse millions upon millions of women to fight for national independence, class emancipation and socialism in the first place. the overriding task today is to oppose imperialism, colonialism and, in particular, the hegemonism of the two superpowers. only victories in this struggle, coupled with fulfilment of the specific demands of women, will steadily advance the cause of women's emancipation.

marxism regards the emancipation of women as an important issue and a component part of the cause of the emancipation of the proletariat. marx said: "anybody who knows anything of history knows that great social changes are impossible without the feminine ferment." lenin said: "the experience of all liberation movements has shown that the success of a revolution depends on how much the women take part in it." as a rule, the destiny of women in a country is closely linked with that of the entire nation and people, from whose struggle the women's emancipation movement is inseparable.

the women of china are profoundly aware of this.

china was a semi-feudal, semi-colonial country before liberation, when the chinese people were weighed down by three big mountains -- imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. women were then dominated by four systems of authority -- political, clan, religious and masculine. they had no political or social standing, and were discriminated against in the family. they could not bring their intelligence and talent into play and were even subjected to inhuman treatment. many suffered as slave girls, concubines and child brides, and were beaten up or sold as chattels.

quite a number of progressive women sought ways to win emancipation for their sex. some of them held that women were oppressed by men and could free themselves only in a struggle against the latter. others attributed the inequality between the sexes to the uneducated state of women and argued that education meant emancipation for them. still others defined the principal goal of the women's movement as the winning of legal rights and the guarantee of equality between men and women by state legislation. they all tried to win emancipation for women by handling the question as an isolated one, and failed to see that the oppression of women was by nature a class oppression and that the exploited and oppressed classes could win their rights and emancipation only by fighting against imperialism and the exploiting classes within the country. thus the struggles of these early progressives achieved little. it was after the birth of the communist party of china that the chinese women's movement took on a completely new look under the guidance of marxism-leninism.

led by the party and along with the rest of the people, the women of china have conducted unflinching struggles and won great victories in the protracted and arduous national-democratic revolution and socialist revolution. with the demolition of the three big mountains and the founding of the people's republic of china in 1949, the chinese people stood up, and women freed themselves from slavery and humiliation. the institution of the socialist system in china eliminated once for all the class and social roots of the oppression of women. they won equality of rights with men politically, economically, culturally and socially as well as in family life. but, as chairman mao teaches, "genuine equality between the sexes can only be realized in the process of the socialist transformation of society as a whole." over the past 20 years and more, women's emancipation has gained in depth amidst the steady advances in china's socialist revolution and construction. in particular, chinese women have achieved a tremendous ideological emancipation in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius by repudiating the doctrines of confucius and mencius, which had poisoned people's minds for over 2,000 years, and refuting such reactionary slanders against women as "men are superior to women." militant and inspired, they are playing an increasing role and performing greater merits in revolution. their status is higher than ever.

these changes in the status of chinese women are a result of the victory of the chinese people's revolution.

chinese women know from their protracted struggle that the emancipation of women is a common cause of the entire people and must be achieved in a concerted

struggle by both men and women. on the other hand, the emancipation of women is in the first place a cause involving the vital interests of the masses of women, and has to be won in a struggle by women mobilized in their hundreds of millions instead of being bestowed on them as a favour or monopolized by a few. it is essential to educate the women masses, raise their political consciousness, and help them build up their abilities and enhance their confidence in the course of struggle. the greater their contributions to society, the higher their status.

the women of china share a common destiny with the oppressed women in all other countries, particularly the third world countries, in the long experience of suffering under the plunder and oppression by colonialism and imperialism. although many colonies have attained political independence since the end of the second world war, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are still committing aggression and spoliation by all manner of tricks. the superpowers, in particular, are feverishly pursuing hegemonism and power politics, scrambling for spheres of influence everywhere, encroaching on the sovereignty of other countries, interfering in their internal affairs and seizing control of their economic lifelines. this seriously impairs and threatens the independence and sovereignty of these countries and the basic rights of the people there and at the same time jeopardizes the subsistence and security of women. to win emancipation, therefore, the oppressed women of various countries must first of all struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

the world revolutionary situation is excellent. the struggle of the people of all countries against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is surging forward throughout the world and dealing heavy blows at the superpowers. the oppressed women of various countries are plunging into this revolutionary torrent to fight for emancipation. confronted with this vigorous rise of the revolution, the superpowers are having a tough time, and so try by hook or by crook to undermine the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world and mislead the women's movement. one superpower has laid itself out to play up the so-called "non-political" nature of the women's movement. but how can there be any emancipation of women if it is separated from the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, particularly the struggle against superpower hegemonism? the other superpower has cried itself hoarse hawking the trash of "detente" and "disarmament", alleging that "detente is opening up favourable prospects" for the realization of the aims of the international women's year and that "only under the conditions of peace and reduction of military expenditure" can women "win their defined social rights" and so on and so forth. this claim that "detente" and "disarmament" are prerequisites

to women's emancipation is undoubtedly prompted by ulterior motives; it is an attempt to hoodwink the people and women of the world in a vain scheme to lead the women's movement astray by alienating it from the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. but people know only too well that this very superpower is coupling cries about "disarmament" with actual arms expansion year after year, and high-sounding phrases about "detente" with frenzied contention for world hegemony from day to day. mankind has experienced two world wars in half a century, and it is understandable that the people of the world, especially women, yearn for peace and security, because of their tremendous suffering from the ravages of war. but they want genuine peace and security, not sham. the superpowers are playing on the people's good hopes to cover up their arms expansion, war preparations and drive for world hegemony, yet they are bound to fail shamefully, in face of the awakening masses the world over.

chairman mao teaches that it is necessary to "carry out marx's teaching that only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation." led by the communist party of china, the women of china will always act in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, enhance their unity with the oppressed nations and people and women the world over, and fight along with them against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism in order to win and safeguard national independence, social progress and women's rights.

TIBET

Tibetan Medicine Serves Emancipated Serfs

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 25, 1975)

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line on health work, medical workers in a tibetan county are treating and preventing diseases among emancipated serfs by combining traditional tibetan medicine and pharmacology with western methods.

shantza is a stockbreeding county averaging 4,700 metres above sea level in the tibet autonomous region. seventy per cent of the staff members of the county hospital have learned in five years to handle diseases by tibetan and western medicine. tibetan medicine has proved effective in the treatment of chronic rheumatism, gastritis, stomach ulcers, anemia, measles, influenza, dysentery and wound. it was successfully used to combat an outbreak of whooping cough in winter 1971.

traditional tibetan medicine and pharmacology were monopolized in pre-liberation days by the three kinds of manorial lords -- the reactionary local government, the monasteries and the nobility -- who tainted it with feudal superstition and caused its steady decline. the working people in tibet received practically no medical attention.

chairman mao and the party central committee have paid great attention to the health of the one million emancipated serfs in tibet, who are provided with free medical care. large numbers of medical workers have been sent to tibet to help train local doctors and nurses and set up hospitals and clinics in counties, districts and people's communes and production brigades. rural barefoot doctors emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

a region-wide meeting was called in 1970 when medical workers studied chairman mao's instructions on medical and health work and pledged to combine traditional tibetan medicine, an integral part of china's medicinal heritage with western medicine, and make use of local herbs in the interest of the emancipated serfs.

the shantza county hospital ran 45 training sessions in traditional tibetan medicine for a total attendance of 1,300 rural barefoot doctors. the staff of district and commune hospitals and most of the barefoot doctors can now use both traditional tibetan and western methods to diagnose and treat common and recurrent diseases.

in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, many medical workers crossed snow-covered mountains and grasslands to hunt for medicinal herbs. they gathered 2,500 tons in 1974.

about two thirds of the district hospitals and commune clinics in shantza county have their own pharmaceutical workshop. the one attached to the county hospital prepares more than 300 kinds of herbal medicines, which account for 68 per cent of the total used in the county.

GOOD HARVESTS

## Hilly Linhsien County Reports Good Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Chengchow; Jun. 25, 1975)

honan province's linhsien county, known for building the 1,000-kilometre-long red flag canal system skirting the side of mountains, reports a record wheat harvest this year despite a long dry spell. per hectare yield was more than 20 per cent higher than last year's and total wheat output rose by a big margin.

the wheat on 35,000 hectares grew well, bearing full and big ears and giving better than last year's harvest for all 15 people's communes.

"i've never seen such a good harvest in my life", said a 72-year-old peasant of the tatsaiyuan production brigade of the chengkuan people's commune. the brigade's 70 hectares of wheat yielded an average of 6 tons a hectare, nearly 18 per cent more than in 1974.

there was no good fall of rain between january and mid-april, a critical period for winter wheat. the commune members led in water from the changho river in neighbouring shansi province through the red flag canal to water the fields.

among the high-yield units this year was the yuanchiachuang production brigade of the hsiaotien people's commune. the yield this year reached 6.75 tons, 50 per cent more than last year. the brigade's yearly grain yield per hectare (wheat plus an autumn harvested crop) exceeded 7.5 tons. but before the building of the canal, this brigade in rolling country got only 0.75 tons of wheat a hectare.

before liberation, chronic drought brought frequent crop failures in linhsien county. only 800 of its 53,000 hectares of cultivated land were under irrigation. grain output was very low and wheat yield never exceeded 50 kilogrammes per mu (one-fifteenth of a hectare). every winter, utter poverty forced thousands of peasants to flee their villages and go begging. now, the county's summer harvested wheat alone equals to the total grain output in 1949, the year of china's liberation. the county now has a big grain reserve, apart from selling around 25,000 tons of surplus grain to the state every year.

leading party cadres from the county down to the commune and brigade levels take part in guiding farm production. each member of the county party standing committee is assigned to help a particular commune.

they often go there to make inspections and help sum up experience to improve production. functionaries of local government organs also go to work in production brigades and teams alongside the peasants.

in the past few years, in addition to continuing their water conservancy projects, the people of linhsien county have been done land levelling, soil improvement, scientific farming, raising more pigs and accumulating more manure. all communes and brigades have set aside land for experiments in high yields or good seed strains. many peasant agro-technicians have been trained and are working for still bigger wheat harvests.

## Shensi Province Reports Good Summer Harvest

(NCNA-English Sian, Jun. 26, 1975)

northwest china's shensi province reported a good summer harvest, with total grain output about 10 percent higher than 1974's, which was a good year.

the province is a leading wheat producer in northwest china. the summer harvest was brought in quickly thanks to cooperation between the peasants and leading cadres at provincial, prefectural and county levels and tens of thousands of government functionaries.

more than two million hectares of wheat, broad beans, barley, rape and other summer crops gave good yield in both areas with good natural conditions or without.

the achievement was a result of the conscientious study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, which heightened peasant enthusiasm for socialism, and of the persistent struggle waged by the commune peasants against natural calamities. they criticized the reactionary notion of "a mandate from heaven" preached by lin piao and confucius, and fostered the concept that "man will conquer nature". in the march-april period when the wheat was turning green, a rare windstorm hit nine counties in the hsienyang prefecture. within four or five days, the lush wheat seedlings on 33,000 hectares began to turn yellow. party organizations at all levels immediately organized the cadres and commune members to irrigate the fields and intensify field management.

the good wheat harvest in the province is also attributable to the farm development projects built last winter and this spring in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance

and hard struggle. the province levelled and deep-ploughed more than 600,000 hectares, terraced 105,000 hectares and built 12,400 water conservancy projects including reservoirs, ponds, pumping stations and irrigation ditches that brought 40,000 more hectares under irrigation.

pucheng county has the largest arable acreage in the province. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of the county have made great efforts to increase the rice acreage from 4,000 hectares to 33,000 hectares. since 1972, the county has deep-ploughed 113,000 hectares in all. all the summer cropland was deep-ploughed. the county's alkali discharging project has improved the county's 4,600 hectares of alkaline fields. the county's summer harvest was the best in the province.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS

Industrial News in Brief

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jun. 25, 1975)

the tangshan iron and steel company in hopei province reported increase in production every month in the january-may period this year. in the first ten days of june, daily steel output was up 9.35 percent compared with that of last month. production of rolled steel, high aluminium brick, ferro-silicon and ferro-chromium also increased.

in the past few months, the company's party organizations at all levels led the workers and staff members in a serious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and chairman mao's teaching "grain and steel -- with these, everything is easier." they recognized that a faster development of the iron and steel industry would accelerate the modernization of the country's agriculture, industry, national defence and sciences and techniques. they were determined to boost iron and steel production at any cost.

the office staff of the company and its factories and mines observe the following principle: one-third of them go down to do manual labour, one-third work grassroots and the remaining one-third run day-to-day affairs. so, every day saw more than 160 cadres working directly in production. ma hung-chen and wang yi-yuan, deputy party committee secretaries of worker origin, kept doing manual labour alongside the workers.

the hantan-hsingtai metallurgical mining administration in hopei province fulfilled its half-year quotas for extraction and stripping and for iron ore production 46 and 28 days ahead of schedule respectively. other economic and technical targets were also met.

since the beginning of this year, the party committee of the administration has run many classes for cadres to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. political evening schools, exhibitions, radio broadcasts and other activities helped the workers and staff members in their study. the study inflated their enthusiasm for socialism. they said, "to develop the iron and steel industry at a fast pace, mining must go first." the wang chan-so tunnelling team of the yuchuanling iron mine did eight months' work in five months. paced by the team, the whole mine fulfilled its state plan for the first six months of the year 45 days ahead of schedule. the chienshan iron mine has been worked for a long time, and to increase output is no easy task. but, the leading members of the mine went to the midst of the workers, discussing problems and tackling difficulties together with them. as a result, the mine hit all-time highs in output, quality and productivity.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo to Pay Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1975)

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, his excellency president el hadj omar bongo of the republic of gabon will pay a friendly visit to the people's republic of china beginning from june 27.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Welcomes President El Hadj Omar Bongo

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1975)

following is the text of the "people's daily" editorial of june 27 entitled: "a warm welcome to president el hadj omar bongo":

el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of government, is due to arrive in peking today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. with sincere and friendly sentiments, the chinese people extend a warm welcome to the distinguished gabonese guest on his second visit exclamation

since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and gabon and particularly since president bongo's visit to china last year, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two governments and the friendship between the two peoples have developed satisfactorily. today, president bongo is coming to china on a visit, bringing us once again the precious friendship of the gabonese people from the distant west african coast. we thank president bongo for his positive contributions to the furtherance of the friendship between the people of gabon and china.

gabon is a beautiful and richly-endowed country. the valiant gabonese people waged long and indomitable struggle against colonialism and imperialism for national

independence and finally won independence in 1960. we are glad to note that since gaining independence, the gabonese people have been continuously marching forward on the road of opposing imperialism and colonialism and consolidating their national independence. especially in recent years, the gabonese government and people have made unremitting efforts in safeguarding state unification and national unity, defending economic resources and developing the national economy and have won gratifying achievements. in international affairs, the gabonese government has pursued a foreign policy of non-alignment, combated imperialism and colonialism, supported the national liberation movements in africa, backed the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against zionism, opposed superpower hegemonism and economic plunder, and stood for equality among nations, big and small. all this has rendered a useful contribution to africa's and the third world's united cause against imperialism.

great africa is striding forward. the african people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is extensively unfolding in the political, economic and cultural fields. following the african conference of forestry economy and timber trade in bangui, a conference of heads of state and government of west african states was recently held in lagos and a treaty of the economic community of west african states was signed. all this shows that african countries and people are getting united in their struggle to oppose the control, exploitation and plunder by imperialism and particularly by the superpowers and to safeguard their political independence and win economic independence. this is a manifestation of the excellent situation prevailing in africa. the chinese people are highly elated at every victory won by the african people.

both china and gabon belong to the third world and had similar experiences in history. the two peoples have always supported each other and forged a profound friendship. the chinese people will, as in the past, always stand with the gabonese people and the african people as a whole. we shall fight in unity and advance shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

## DPRK Enters Finals at Hongkong Qualifying Round Football Tournament

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Jun. 24, 1975)

the democratic people's republic of korea was qualified for the finals after defeating hongkong 14:13 in a semi-final match at the group three qualifying round of the asian cup football tournament here this evening.

the keenly-contested semi-final match lasted for nearly three hours and only with the enforcement of the tie-break penalty kick system could the outcome of the match be decided.

the korean and hongkong players displayed their spirit of gallantry and tenacity and played up to their level best. at the end of the original 90 minutes, the match score stood at two-all. in the 30-minute extension period, the two teams again tied at three-all. under the rules of the tournament, the two teams are required to execute five penalty kicks each to decide the outcome. but they scored four goals each to put the score at seven-all. after that, they made the penalty kicks alternately till they broke the tie. the d.p.r.k. finally scored one goal more than the hongkong team and won the long-drawn-out thrill-packed match.

the d.p.r.k. and hongkong are two teams having entirely different styles of play. the korean players are well known for their "total" football coupled with good teamwork. the hongkong players are skilful in their footwork and short-passing penetration into their opponents' goal area plus the agility of their two wingers.

in the first half, the d.p.r.k. launched forceful offensives and scored in the 30th and 36th minutes by making frontal breaks through the defence of the hongkong team. in the second half, the hongkong team scored twice from close-in to tie the score at two-all.

in the 30-minute extra time, the hongkong team stepped up attacks and netted a goal from 18 metres away. the score was 3:2 in favour of hongkong. despite its temporary setback, the d.p.r.k. team played a steady game and in the two minutes of the play, a korean forward, after witnessing a backward pass from a hongkong full back, ran forward to intercept the ball and sent it into the unguarded goal. the score was levelled for the second time and remained unchanged at the end of the extra time. then, the tie-break penalty kick system was invoked to decide the outcome.

the d.p.r.k. will meet china in the finals scheduled for thursday evening to decide the champion and runner-up of the group three qualifying round of the asian cup football tournament. hongkong will take on japan to decide third and fourth positions.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Athletic Team Arrives in Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, Jun. 24, 1975)

a 25-member chinese athletic team led by chao shuang-chin arrived here yesterday to take part in the forthcoming international athletic meet.

it was greeted at the airport by luciano barra, secretary-general of the italian field and track association, and wang chuan-pin, councillor of the chinese embassy here.

the international athletic meet is scheduled to take place at the olympic stadium on june 25 and 26 with athletes from china, italy, romania and spain participating.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Women Scientists' Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1975)

wang chien-chung, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the japanese women scientists' delegation led by dr. kiyo tsuji, professor of the japan women's university.

at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship, wang chien-chung made a toast. he said, that the chinese and japanese people want to live in friendship from generation to generation has become an irresistible historical trend. the friendship between the chinese and japanese women scientific workers is an important component of the

china-japan friendship movement. he expressed the belief that the visit of the delegation would further promote the friendship between the people and women of china and japan.

delegation leader kiyo tsuji said in her toast that in japan the voice for japan-china friendship is growing louder. we expect an early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty. as to the content of the treaty, there can only be a step forward on the basis of the japan-china joint statement and not a slip back. she said that the japanese women scientists would contribute to the japan-china friendship.

present at the banquet were leading members of departments concerned and women scientific workers of the chinese capital.

the delegation arrived here yesterday.

## Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty Demanded

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 26, 1975)

early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty and the need for inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in the text was demanded by "shakai shimbo", organ of the japanese socialist party, in an editorial yesterday.

the editorial says: "ever since the publication of the joint statement between japan and china on september, 1972 and the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty has become the strongest desire of the peoples of the two countries. it is logically an urgent task for the japanese government.

"that is why in this period the broad masses of the japanese people, hoping that generation after generation of japanese and chinese will have peaceful and friendly relations, hold meetings and make appeals urging the government to conclude a japan-china peace and friendship treaty as quickly as possible."

how to deal with the hegemony issue, the editorial stresses, concerns japan's basic attitude. japanese aggression brought enormous disasters not only to china but also to the whole of asia. therefore, japan should pledge to the people in these areas that it will correct its mistakes and not repeat past errors.

"prime minister miki has, on several occasions, expressed the conviction that the japan-china peace and friendship treaty would be concluded and approved when the current diet is in session. since it is so, the anti-hegemony clause should be clearly included in the text of the treaty," the editorial stresses.

the editorial demands that the miki cabinet quickly conclude and approve the treaty in the light of the principles of the japan-china joint statement. "it is not only a question of historical responsibility to the peoples of japan and china", the editorial says, "but also to the peoples of all countries in asia".

### CCPIT Chairman Meets and Fetes Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1975)

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, today met and feted the 15-member goodwill delegation of the hokkaido chamber of commerce and industry, japan, led by hiroshi sagara. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the c.c.p.i.t.

## CHINA AND KOREA

### Korean Ambassador to China Gives Press Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1975)

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk gave a press conference here today on the occasion of the "day of struggle against u.s. imperialism" june 25, the day when the u.s. imperialists launched a war of aggression in korea.

the korean ambassador recalled at the press conference how the korean people and people's army under the wise leadership of the great leader comrade kim il sung defeated the u.s. imperialist aggressors by displaying the

unparalleled self-sacrifice and mass heroism, and won a great victory in the fatherland liberation war.

ambassador hyun jun keuk said that the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and the 5-point proposition of the national reunification advanced by our respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung for checking the machinations of national split by the partitionists and accelerating the reunification of the fatherland correctly reflect the basic demand to solve the question of the national reunification in a peaceful way on the principle of independence. all these proposals which reflect the unanimous will of the entire korean people are winning great sympathy among the people all over the world.

the ambassador exposed the pak jung hi clique's outcry about the nonexistent "threat of southward aggression from the north". the pak jung hi clique with the u.s. imperialists behind them are continuously aggravating tension by intensifying their armed provocations against the northern half of the republic along the demarcation line. the "threat of southward aggression from the north" is a sheer lie manufactured by the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys, he said. it is for no other reason than to suppress more cruelly the south korean people who rose up in the struggle against fascism and for democracy and to perpetuate the division of korea by enlisting the "aid" of the u.s. imperialists and to realize the ambitions for a "long term office" by maintaining the present military fascist rule.

the korean ambassador said, speaking of the so-called "threat" in korea, needless to say, that can only mean the threat of northward invasion by the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys.

he cited a host of facts to expose the u.s. and the pak jung hi clique's war preparations. he said: "if the u.s. imperialists ignite another war in korea, the entire korean people will answer it with a resolute counterattack and wipe out the aggressors to the last man. in this war we will only lose the military demarcation line and will gain national reunification."

the press conference was rounded off with the korean documentary film "military demarcation line" which shows how a unified korea was split up.

CHINA AND MEXICO

## Wife of Mexican President Meets Leader, Deputy Leader of Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 24, 1975)

maria esther zuno de echeverria, wife of the mexican president, met here this afternoon li su-wen, head, and wang shu-chen, deputy head, of the chinese delegation to the world conference of the international women's year.

present on the occasion were pedro ojeda paullada, attorney general of the republic, head of the mexican delegation to, and president of, the world conference, and his wife; wife of the mexican foreign minister emilio oscar rabasa and wife of the manager of the national company of people's subsistences jorge de la vega. also present was chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang.

li su-wen conveyed the regards of premier chou en-lai and comrade teng ying-chao to president and mrs. luis echeverria. mrs. echeverria wished chairman mao tsetung a long life and asked li su-wen to convey her regards to premier chou, and chiang ching and teng ying-chao.

in their cordial and friendly conversation, the guests and hostess recalled president echeverria's visit to china in 1973 and vice-premier chen yung-kuei's visit to mexico this year, and regarded them as contributions to the further strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

li su-wen expressed the wish for further development of the friendship between the two countries and thanked the mexican government and people for their hospitality to the chinese delegation during the conference.

CHINA AND THAILAND

### Thai Prime Minister Mom Rajwongse Kukrit Pramoj to Visit China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1975)

at the invitation of premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china, prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj of the kingdom of thailand will pay an official visit to the people's republic of china from the end of june to the beginning of july, 1975.

CHINA AND US

### US Revolutionary Student Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1975)

ou tang-liang, leading member of a section concerned under the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a dinner here this evening for all members of the u.s. revolutionary student delegation led by robert devigne with deborah edwards as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were chia hsueh-chien, leading member of an organization concerned, and wen yu-hsin, deputy secretary of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league.

the delegation arrived in peking on june 23.

### Premier Chou En-lai Meets American Professor Chen Pien Li

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1975)

chinese premier chou en-lai met here this afternoon with american professor chen pien li who has come to china to see his relatives and pay a visit.

present on the occasion were vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and the foreign ministry's department director chu chuan-hsien and deputy department director tang wen-sheng.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

## Peking Banquet for South Vietnam Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 25, 1975)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the table tennis delegation of the republic of south viet nam with le phuong as leader and hua hong viet as deputy leader.

present were le phong thai, leader of the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam; tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; nguyen thanh cong, counsellor of the r.s.v.n. embassy; and tran huu, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy here.

attending were li ching-chuan, leading member of the host commission; and leading members of organizations concerned ni chih-chin, mou tso-yun and jen chao, and chinese table tennis coaches and players.

the banquet was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere. speaking at the banquet, li ching-chuan and le phuong warmly praised the great friendship and revolutionary unity of the people and players of china and viet nam. in the course of the banquet, the comrades-in-arms of the two countries together sang chinese and vietnamese songs, including "the people of the whole world are bound to win" and "viet nam -- china".

the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms arrived in peking by train today after a friendly visit to wuhan.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

## Yemeni Prime Minister Fetes Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Jun. 25, 1975)

abdul-aziz abdul-ghani, member of the command council of the yemen arab republic and prime minister, and his wife gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of chinese ambassador to yar chang tsan-ming, who is leaving his post at the conclusion of his term of office, and his wife.

present were legal adviser of the command council hussein al hubeishi and his wife, and foreign minister abdulla abdu magid al asnag.

hosts and guests had a friendly talk.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

## World Conference of International Women's Year Continues General Debate

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 24, 1975)

general debate was continued in the world conference of the international women's year yesterday.

delegates from many third world countries in their speeches expressed the determination to fight imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and pointed out that it is useless to talk glibly about the emancipation of women without linking it with the struggle of the whole nation and people. chinese delegates exposed the conspiracy of the two superpowers to try to lead the women's movement astray and rebutted the attack made by a member of the soviet delegation.

speaking at yesterday's session were the prime minister of sweden and delegates from yugoslavia, nigeria, uganda, china, france, uruguay, syria and other countries, and observers from some international organizations.

visiting prime minister of sweden, olof palme, attended the session this morning in the company of president and mrs. luis echeverria. addressing the session, he supported the demand of the third world countries for the establishment of a new international economic order. he pointed out that the struggle for women's rights should be linked with that "for economic and social equality at home and between nations".

addressing the morning session, head of the yugoslav delegation vida tomsic said: "the international situation is becoming increasingly acute. the forces of imperialism and neo-colonialism seek to hold on to their economic and political privileges and monopolies.

"threats of military intervention and subversion against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states and their sovereign right to freely dispose of their natural resources, are becoming more and more frequent.

"the intensification of the armament race, occupation of territories taken by force, interference in the internal affairs of other countries are continuing."

however, she went on, "the peoples of the world do not want any more to live in the old way. in such circumstances it is evident that fighting exploitation as well as discrimination based on national origin, language, sex and race, with apartheid as a most brutal form of it, must be conceived as an integral part of the global quest for a new economic and political order.

"hence the active support of all non-aligned countries, including yugoslavia, for all those who are fighting to change this old state of affairs in order to obtain political and economic emancipation."

head of the uganda delegation n. oyeru said at the afternoon session that women of all countries must take an active part in the struggles for doing away with colonialism, racialism and apartheid in many places of the world and the struggles against armed occupation of any country by foreigners. she said, her country supports the people's struggle in southern africa and has adopted a clear attitude towards racial oppression in azania, zimbabwe and namibia, and condemns the racialist regime of south africa. she also expressed support for the struggles of arab and palestinian sisters. there can be no peace unless the occupationists and aggressors leave the places they occupied, she said.

head of the syrian delegation salma najib said, it is the duty of the conference to proclaim its solidarity with all the oppressed women. colonialism, neo-colonialism, occupation of territories by force, racialism and apartheid delay the emancipation of women, she added.

speaking at the afternoon session, head of the soviet delegation nikolayeva-tereshkova harped on the time-worn tune of "detente" and "disarmament", in a vain attempt to lull the vigilance of the world peoples and divert the women's movement from its anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonic orientation. turning a blind eye to the indisputable fact that the mounting danger of war is caused by the intensified rivalry between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, particularly the social-imperialist policies pursued by the brezhnev clique, frantic armament expansion and war preparations, she asserted that "cold war" has been replaced by "detente" because of the "peace-loving policies" of the soviet union, and preached that the broadening of "detente" would make it possible for all countries to resolve "questions including those related to the improvement of the situation of women." she also vigorously peddled sham-disarmament, saying that the money saved from it could be used to "solve vital social questions", and so on.

head of the chinese delegation li su-wen took the floor at the session yesterday afternoon. obviously her speech had hit the brezhnev clique on its sore spat as she exposed the plot of the two superpowers to lead the women's movement astray, especially that of one of the superpowers to practise sham-detente and real contention for hegemony, to carry out sham-disarmament and real arms expansion. as yesterday evening's session was coming to a close, a man in the soviet delegation suddenly jumped out to vilify china

in insinuation. deputy-head of the chinese delegation wang shu-chen immediately took the floor to refute the nonsense and vilification by this man.

she said, "a series of irrefutable facts show that it is you, the soviet social-imperialists, who have been frantically carrying out arms expansion and contending for world hegemony with another superpower, leaving no tranquility in the world and seriously threatening world peace; it is you who occupied with tanks one of the countries of your east european 'allies' in 1968; it is you who have seized military bases everywhere and stationed sizable armed forces on the territories of other countries; it is you who conducted a global naval manoeuvre not long ago, sending warships to the doors of other countries and threatening the safety of other peoples in an attempt to achieve maritime hegemony and realize the fond dream of the old tsars; and it is you who under the sign-board of socialism and in the pretext of economic and military 'aid', amassed huge war fortunes as a big armament merchant, pressing others to repay debts and committing intervention, control and subversion against the countries concerned." she pointed out, "under the circumstances, women in all countries must oppose superpower hegemonism if they want to win emancipation and defend women's rights. as a member country of the united nations, it is our duty to expose superpower hegemonism, and to do so is also our contribution to the world conference."

wang shu-chen's speech exposed once again the social-imperialist features of the soviet union. the june 23 session was announced closed after her speech.

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* NATIONAL *
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LANGUAGE REFORM

## Leave Not Even a Single Nook to the Bourgeoisie

- comprehensions from writing the "Talks on the History of the Reform of the Written Language"

by

the "Talks on the History of the Reform of the Written Language" group of the workers' commentary group of the No. 2 converter workshop of the Shanghai Steel Mill No. 3 and the Chinese Department of the Shanghai Normal University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 25, 1975)

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Note:

"Leave not even a single nook to the bourgeoisie. We must also occupy this sphere of language reform!" This is the resolute pledge made by the working class on the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. The worker comrades of the No. 2 converter workshop of the Shanghai Steel Mill No. 3 have carried out their pledge with practical action. Battling together with the revolutionary teachers and students of the Chinese Department of the Shanghai Normal University, they have written the "Talks on the History of the Reform of the Written Language" for studying the history and present state of the struggle between the two lines in language reform and made a good beginning in furthering the work of reforming the written language. Commencing from this issue, this paper will continue to publish some chapters and paragraphs from "Talks on the History of the Reform of the Written Language." It is hoped that the broad masses of readers will offer us their opinions to facilitate further amendments and revisions.

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Spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the cooperation of our mill and school from the latter part of last year to the beginning of this year has led to the compilation of the "Talks on the History of the Reform of the Written Language" (hereunder called "Talks on the History" for short). In the course of work, we have come to realize that language reform is an important battlefront for maintaining the exercise of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie; that the integration of intellectuals engaged in this special line of work with the ranks of worker-peasant-soldier theorists is the only road to transforming this branch of learning; and that in the battle to occupy and transform this branch of learning, the ranks of workers' theorists themselves have also been tempered and improved.

## The Working Class Has the Determination and the Ability To Occupy the Grounds of Language Reform

Can the mill and the university cooperate in the work of reforming the written language? Some of the comrades had misgiving at the beginning. Firstly, they were worried that the topic of language reform could not be inserted into the plan of the theorist ranks of the mill and might not be welcomed by the mill. Faced with the combat task of reforming the written language, the workers boldly remarked, "Chairman Mao has taught us that 'the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the field of the superstructure, including the various spheres of culture,' and all-round dictatorship means leaving not even a single nook to the bourgeoisie. So we must also occupy this sphere of language reform!"

The working people look upon the reform of the written language as their own moral obligation. Once, a student went among the workers to talk on the question of the two-line struggle in language reform, and as it was the first time she took the field, she was a bit nervous. The worker comrades provided her with a piece of chalk and a steel plate for use as a blackboard and said sincerely to her, "Speak out boldly! Your task is our task and we shall fulfill it together." The determination of the working class to occupy the whole of the realm of the superstructure provided the revolutionary teachers and students with the greatest encouragement and strengthened the militant courage of everyone.

Secondly, they were afraid that the worker comrades, not being familiar with the problems of language reform, might not be able to offer opinions. However, the facts effectively showed that the working people not only had the determination but also the ability to occupy this battlefront. Originally, there was an article which wrote, "The work of the ceramic workers, living at the lowest stratum, is very heavy. They have to write and draw and often come across complex and difficult Chinese characters. Under this condition, the elimination of even a single stroke could also lighten their labor...." The workers and master craftsmen hit the nail on the head pointing out, "We definitely cannot simply regard the simplification of the written language as a question of eliminating a few strokes or saving a bit of effort. Whether simplification is adhered to or suppressed is a question of going forward or going backward." The words of the workers and master craftsmen enabled the teachers and students see light all of a

sudden. Some comrades at first saw only the superficial phenomenon that simplifying the Chinese characters could lighten labor, but had not grasped that whether to simplify the Chinese characters or to uphold and even increase the complexity of the Chinese characters is the essence of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines.

When discussing the plan for the writing of the "Talks on the History," some people at first only confined the discussion to the matter at issue, and they set side by side the gathered views of the Legalist figures, the working people and the proletariat on written language, and prepared some selected questions. With the help of the master craftsmen, the teachers and students realized that they should correctly orient the relationship between the Legalist figures and the working people. The working people are the main force pushing history forward as well as the main force giving impetus to the reform of the written language. We must use the achievements of the working people in reforming the written language in history as the main line for writing the "Talks on the History." We should give prominence to the working people and especially the impetus provided by the peasant uprisings toward the reform of the written language not only in the method of writing, but also in the choice of questions and materials. Guided by this way of thinking, everybody strove to gather together and study seriously the valuable data of Li Tzu-ch'eng at the end of the Ming Dynasty and the Meeting of Small Knives at the end of the Ch'ing Dynasty bearing on language reform so as to strengthen this main line of the working people in the "Talks on the History." Thus educated, the revolutionary teachers and students all said: The working people have studied properly the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao. Their class feeling is profound and their revolutionary spirit is strong. They are the main force in the reform of the written language as well as our good teachers, and "we must rely wholeheartedly on the working people" and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

## Linguistics Must Serve the Consolidation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Lu Hsün once said that the complicated and difficult square Chinese characters had been used by the privileged classes of all ages as the high threshold to keep the working people outside the door to culture, and "a sharp weapon of the policy to keep the people ignorant." Many old workers used their own personal experience to expose this point. They said, "The written language has been created by the working people. However, why was it that most of the old workers 40 or 50 years old like ourselves were illiterate immediately after liberation? That was the result of the control of the written language by the reactionaries." Many old workers had also expressed their pressing demand for the reform of the written language. They said, "Before liberation, we had been deprived of the right to receive education. After liberation, Chairman Mao had given us the opportunity to study, but the complicated and difficult square characters had again become the stumbling block." The words of the old workers have enabled our comrades to understand that handing back the written language to the masses of workers is essential for diminishing the three major differences and for making intellectuals of the working people.

Before the movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution, owing to the influence of the revisionist line, the sphere of linguistics was filled with the slime of bourgeois idealism. Research work in the spoken and written language was seriously divorced from proletarian politics, from the workers, peasants and soldiers and from the three great revolutionary movements. Some bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" tried to make linguistics as mysterious as possible so that they could permanently control the written language and exercise bourgeois dictatorship over the workers, peasants and soldiers. At present, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have made a breakthrough into the sphere of language reform, liberated linguistics from the research office controlled by the landlord and bourgeois classes, and placed it directly in the service of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

There is in the Shanghai Steel Mill No. 3 an ordinary steel-rolling worker who, after five years of spare-time study and research, has mastered close to 1,000 oracle-bone scripts. With the lofty aspiration for occupying the realm of the superstructure for the working people, he read relevant works, thus accumulating plenty of data. He also made regular use of his spare time to help the departments concerned decipher oracle-bone scripts discovered since the great proletarian cultural revolution. By studying for improvement through practice, he finally was competent enough to conduct deciphering work independently. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, led by the old workers, this young worker joined the ranks of theorists and actively threw himself into the battle. He also applied the study of oracle-bone scrips to directly serve the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. By analyzing and explaining the form and meaning of such oracle-bone scripts as ching "井," ch'ou "畴," (irrigation ditches in the fields), ts'an "蚕," po "帛," szu "丝," ch'i "漆" and hu "壶," and in light of the historical fact that the water conservation projects built by the slaves during the period of the Warring States had been able to provide irrigation to land on a relatively big scale, he proved there were already weaving and lacquer making as early as the Yin and Shang periods and agriculture and bronzeware had become quite well developed. These were entirely the fruits creted by the slaves in production practice, and on the basis on this, he vigorously criticized the historical interpretation of innate genius propagated by Confucius and Lin Piao and their ilk.

This example has vividly proved that there is nothing mysterious in the written language, even the written language of ancient time. The working people not only can occupy, but also can change the rigid state of research in oracle-bone scripts monopolized by the "experts" and "authorities" in the past. The study and reform of the complicated and difficult Chinese characters by the workers is conducive to placing the work of language reform in the service of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The interview of this young worker provided the revolutionary teachers and students with great encouragement and enlightenment, and they made up their minds to learn from the working people and consciously use the study of theory to serve the actual struggle. They studied over and over again the main themes of various chapters of the "Talks on the History"

so that it could be better linked up with the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and with the actual class struggle and two-line struggle.

## Transform the Realm of the Branches of Learning and Build Up the Ranks of Theorists

The development of different branches of scientific research activities by the ranks of workers' theorists is of tremendous far-reaching significance toward transforming the ranks of intellectuals and the realm of the branches of learning and enlarging the ranks of proletarian intellectuals.

Once, in the course of discussing a draft, although the students argued very heatedly, the several master craftsmen said not a thing. This phenomenon gave rise to different lines of thought among the teachers and the worker-lecturers. The teachers were of the opinion that "the master craftsmen have no view to offer." The worker-lecturers however sharply pointed out, "If this continues, the participation of workers in compilation work would become 'the ears of a deaf person'." The master craftsmen analyzed the situation saying, "In running the school with open doors, we not only must permit the teachers and students to get through the factory gate, but also should create conditions for the workers to go through the door of a branch of learning. Although the 'Talks on the History' is jointly compiled by the ranks of workers' theorists and the revolutionary teachers and students, if we merely rely on holding forums to solicit the views of the masses, the limitation would be too great. With a meeting held once a week and one or two chapters discussed at a time, the rate of progress is very slow, and as the range of contact between the teachers and students and the broad masses of workers is narrow and shallow, the workers at times might not be able to make any suggestion. If this is construed to mean that 'the workers have no view to offer,' then running the school with open doors could be turned into a means of obtaining a 'certificate of qualification'."

At the proposal of the master craftsmen, the revolutionary teachers and students went deep into the shifts and teams to do manual work and receive re-education on the one hand, and to publicize the history and present state of language reform to the worker-comrades on the other. While battling shoulder to shoulder with the ranks of workers' theorists, they solicited the views of the workers on the manuscripts at the same time and also developed mass compilation activities. The master craftsmen welcomed very much this method. Some brought the manuscripts back for study and some personally helped the teachers and students to draft outlines and revise manuscripts. From the first draft to the final draft, the manuscripts were repeatedly discussed and studied. It was truly a case of the master craftsmen holding the fort of examination and the teachers and students battling vigorously. The cooperation was very satisfactory.

The course of the joint compilation of the "Talks on the History" by the revolutionary teachers and students and the ranks of workers' theorists is a very good criticism of the method of three separations in teaching. The compilation made through the cooperation of the mill and the university has further strengthened the orientation of running the school with open

doors. A student was worried about her poor foundation and was afraid that she might not be able to fulfill the task. Later, she wrote a chapter of the manuscripts together with a worker comrade, and after due practice, she fulfilled the task better and also raised her understanding of things at the same time. She said with deep understanding, "The workers' commentary group of the No. 2 Converter Workshop has been set up for no more than a year, but they have written commentaries and original writings. No matter whether literature or language, contemporary or ancient things, or even foreign countries are involved, so long as they are needed by actual struggle, they would pick up the pen with hands accustomed to wielding steel shovels and throw themselves into the battle. The fine style of the working people in learning warfare from warfare has taught me a lesson. It makes me understand that when one's foundation is poor, it would never do to rely on catching up behind closed doors, and only by going into practice could a good foundation be laid. Running the school with open doors is good!"

In the struggle to go deep into and occupy the realm of branches of learning, the ranks of workers' theorists have further aroused their sense of responsibility as the masters. Through the battle for compiling the "Talks on the History," the worker-comrades have investigated the course of development of the spoken language and the written language and the acute and complicated two-line struggle therein. They have acquired the profound comprehension that the struggle between the two classes and the two lines at all times run through this sphere, like the other spheres of the superstructure. The master craftsmen said with determination, "In order to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, the grounds of language reform must never be abandoned. We must obey the words of Chairman Mao and throw ourselves into the battle." Through battling together, the ranks of workers' theorists have strengthened construction work and also supplied fresh troops to certain departments in the superstructure. For example, two of the worker-comrades have been recommended to serve as worker-lecturers in the Chinese language unit of the Chinese Department of Shanghai Normal University, and by shouldering the hopes of the class and uniting together with the revolutionary intellectuals, they have picked up the heavy load of the course in reforming the spoken and written language, charging ahead and taking enemy positions in the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

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# Learn the Standard Spoken Language Properly for the Revolution

by

Huang Chien-nan (黄建南) and Fang Chi-ch'eng (冯纪成),
spare-time radio announcers of the Chiangning Machine Plant,
Wushi municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 25, 1975)

The spoken language is an instrument for the exchange of ideas as well as a tool indispensable to people in the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Although articles for criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and criticizing the bourgeoisie could be written with the pen, simply relying on the pen is still not enough, and the tongue should also be used. If we do not use the tongue in criticism meetings, what can we do? However, when talking, if the things you say cannot be understood by me and what I say is also not understood by you, then no matter how good a talk may be, it will not achieve the purpose of exchanging idea. Taking our Chiangning Plant for example, the workers have come from all parts of the country, some from as far north as Inner Mongolia and some from places in the south such as Chekiang, Fukien and Kwangtung, as well as Szechwan and Honan. Only half of them are natives of Wuhsi. In such an environment, we feel the more the need of speaking the standard spoken language, otherwise, study, production and the inter-relations between the comrades will be affected.

For example, the use of the Wushi dialect in making reports at meetings could never be understood by many of the comrades from other places. This kind of situation similarly also appeared at meetings, and in the course of study and discussion at workshops and groups. Again, in the study of the history of the struggle between the Confucianism and the Legalism and the criticism of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, although the leading comrades of the propaganda department and the comrades of the theory study group have spent a lot of energy to make preparations, yet because of the language barrier, no matter how arousing the criticism of the speaker may be, part of the audience still cannot understand what he is talking about, thus affecting the result of the criticism.

Some comrades said: This is because the condition in your plant is unique. There will be no problem if the plant is completely staffed with people from Wuhsi. This kind of thinking is divorced from the reality of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. In socialist enterprises owned by the whole people, the transfer and assignment of workers, cadres and technicians are based on the overall arrangements made by state plans, and there cannot be a unit staffed with "solely" local people. Meanwhile, a plant also cannot adopt a policy of isolation, and as there are guests and visitors from other places who have to be received and there are many kinds of work in the plant which must maintain contacts with other places, if the standard spoken language is not used, how can intercourse be carried out?

Once, the head and several comrades of our workshop went to Peking to report on work. As the leading comrades briefed were all northerners, and the head of our workshop is a native of Wuhsi, the report he made on such matters as problems appearing in production and how the study class was run was made with the southern dialect. He spoke for more than an hour, but the comrades who were briefed had a difficult time. As our country is so vast and people come from all parts of the land, in order to acquaint people with something, no matter how good the content of your talk may be, if you do not express yourself with the standard spoken language, the substance of your talk will not be understood by people and you will not be able to achieve the anticipated result. In particular, as the development of science stands at present, the construction of a large product invariably calls for fighting a joint battle in cooperation with many units. As the comrades of the various units come from all parts of the country, if the spoken language cannot be understood, it will directly affect technical exchange, affect mutual cooperation, affect the development of scientific research and affect the grasping of revolution and the promotion of production.

The above facts have shown that the spoken language is an instrument for the exchange of ideas as well as a tool indispensable to the correlation of people in the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Therefore, everybody from the leadership to the masses in our plant pays greater attention to learning and speaking the standard spoken language. They all try their best to use the standard spoken language at meetings and when making reports. Although some of the southern cadres cannot speak the standard spoken language properly, they also try their best to speak "the standard spoken language even with a southern accent." Some of the nothern comrades who speak with a very heavy local accent have also paid attention to avoid the use of local phrases as much as possible. The reason of their doing this is based on understanding from practice, the need of work, the need of the revolution and also the pressing demand of the people. Apart from this, we also insist on either speaking the standard spoken language or half-half standard spoken language (half local dialect and half standard spoken language) in the workshop, the shifts and the teams. With the northern comrades determined to teach and the southern comrades determined to learn, the good practice of everybody speaking and learning the standard spoken language has been fostered.

The speaking of the standard spoken language is an important component of the work of reforming the written language in response to the call of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee for the popularization of the standard spoken language. The popularization of the standard spoken language helps "grasp the revolution and promote production and other works and preparedness against war." It is beneficial to the practice of revolutionary mass collectivism, to the proper promotion of cooperation between fraternal units, to the unification of the country and the unity of the people and to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, we must study properly the standard spoken language for the revolution and be promoters of progress in popularizing the standard spoken language.

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PROLETARIAN LEADERHSIP

## Leadership in Factories Must Lie in the Hands of the Proletariat

by

the group of worker-theorists of the repair and fabrication workshop of the Hsinhua Printing Press, Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 15, 1975)

At the 1st plenum of the 9th Party Central Committee held on April 28, 1969, the great leader Chairman Mao said, "It seems that it won't do not to carry out the great proletarian cultural revolution, for our foundation is not solid. Judging from my observations, I am afraid that in a fairly large majority of factories--I don't mean all or the overwhelming majority of them--leadership was not in the hands of the genuine Marxists and the masses of workers. Not that there were no good people among those in charge of the factories. There were. There were good people among the secretaries, deputy secretaries and members of Party committees and among Party branch secrearies. But they were following that line of Liu Shao-ch'i--simply resorting to material incentives, putting profits in command, and, instead of promoting proletarian politics, handing out bonuses, and so forth." "But there are indeed bad people in the factories." "This showed that the revolution remained unfinished."

Today, we still find it very warm as we study once again these words of Chairman Mao. These words of Chairman Mao not only have shown that the great proletarian cultural revolution is entirely necessary and extremely timely, but also tell us that in factories, the question of leadership in the hands of which class and the question of what line and policies are implemented are fundamental questions that determine the nature and orientation of the enterprises. At present, as we make a thorough study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the serious study of this instruction of Chairman Mao's is of tremendous practical significance toward clarifying why we must exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and carry out to the letter the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat down to every factory, rural area, organ and school.

We workers can never forget why or how we were exploited in the old society before liberation. We must bear even more firmly in mind how we should behave as masters and look after our affairs now that we have stood on our feet and become the masters of the plant under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao. Without a knowledge of the bitter past and of our historic mission today, we could not exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

Our Hsinhua Printing Press is an old plant. During the period of Japanese-puppet rule, the proprietorship of the plant was in the hands of the Japanese imperialists, and the reactionary books and magazines they printed here were for propagating education for the enslavement of the Chinese people.

After the victory of the War of Resistance against Japan, the Kuomintang reactionaries again turned it into a bureaucrat-capitalist enterprise. In the wicked old society, we workers had nothing in our possession and could only sell our labor. How much blood and sweat imperialism and bureaucrat-capitalism had extracted from our bodies! At that time, every sheet of paper was soaked with the blood and tears of the workers and every printing-type was dripping with their sweat. As was remarked by an old worker at the time of recalling the bitter past, "We stepped into the workshop at three in the morning, and the big wheel started to turn when stars were still in the sky. The paper was covered with blood and tears, and every printing-type was a scream of pain." Why were we workers politically oppressed, economically exploited and spiritually enslaved in the old society? Today, after studying the Marxist theory, we have come to know the truth: because the power was not in our hands.

Chairman Mao and the Communist Party led us to make revolution and overthrow the three big mountains that weighed us down. The political power seized was put in the hands of the proletariat, and the awe-inspiring force of the dictatorship of the proletariat was used to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and confiscate the bureaucratic capital. In the early days of liberation, the Party sent military-control representatives to transform this broken-down plant into a socialist enterprise owned by the whole people according to the line and policies of the Party. The proprietorship of the means of production was thus returned to the hands of the working people. From then on, a fundamental change took place in our standing in production and we truly became the masters of the plant. The masses of workers energetically carried out productive labor with the attitude of the masters and on the ruins laid waste by the Kuomintang reactionaries, they gradually built our plant into a modern socialist enterprise complete with multiple-purpose printing technique.

However, we must also perceive that in the state-run plant based on the socialist system of ownership by the whole people, there is still a question of leadership. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, part of the leadership in our plant was in the hands of those cadres with the mistakes of capitalist roaders. They followed the line of Liu Shao-ch'i, promoted material incentives, placed profit in command and made no mention of proletarian politics. They printed sinister books and pictures and created public opinions for capitalist restoration. During the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, under the warm concern of the great leader Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee, we criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, raised the awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle on the part of the cadres and people, implemented the policy of making printing serve proletarian politics and correctly placed the socialist orientation of the enterprise. Meanwhile, we unremittingly improved certain aspects and links that were not adaptable to the development of the productive forces in the sphere of relations of production, thus consolidating the leadership of the working class in the enterprise and furthering the flourishing development of productive forces. In the past few years, we relied neither on material incentives nor on control, strangulation and suppression, but on placing proletarian politics in command and grasping revolution and promoting production to overfulfill the state targets year

after year. Historical experience shows that when the leadership of the plant is in the hands of the proletariat, the line is correct, production will develop and the economic based on the system of ownership by the whole people will be constantly consolidated and strengthened. Otherwise, it will lose its bearings, even go astray toward capitalism and become socialist in form but capitalist in essence.

When talking about the socialist system Chairman Mao said, "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before the liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." Precisely because of the change in the system of ownership, our working class and working peple have basically broken loose from the shackles of the system of private ownership, and the socialist economic base in China has been gradually consolidated and developed. However, we also must perceive that the bourgeois right still exists to varying degrees in the socialist relations of production "which are scarcely different from those in the old society." The bourgeois right has still not been completely abolished in the system of ownership. It still exists seriously in the aspects of interrelations of people and still occupies a dominant position in the aspect of distribution. This shows that the revolution remains unfinished. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to and solve problems in the aspect of relations of production and especially to the other two aspects of relations of production, or reverse effect of the interrelations of people and the form of distributioon on the system of ownership. He who fails to see the decisive role of these two aspects under given conditions is not a dialectical materialist.

The bourgeois right that is still found in the aspect of relations of production can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Otherwise, it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power. In the homeland of the great revolutionary leader Lenin, the Khrushchev-Brezhnev renegade clique has usurped leadership in the Soviet Party and state, changed the line and policies of Lenin, pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and actively strengthened and extended the bourgeois right in the aspect of relations of production, thus bringing about all-round restoration of the capitalist system in the Soviet Union. Today, the national economy of the Soviet Union has completely fallen into the hands of the bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie headed by Brezhnev. Although it still nominally displays the signboard of "socialist state enterprise," the Soviet working class has in fact been deprived of leadership in the enterprise long ago, and the interrelations of people in the enterprise, or the relations of a handful of bureaucratic monopoly bourgeois with the broad masses of workers, are completely the relations between the employer and the employed, the ruler and the ruled. In the aspect of relations of distribution, the phenomenon of man exploiting man has appeared once again everywhere. Apart from exploiting the workers in the name of the state by means of taxation and through the form of surrendering profits to the higher level, the bureaucratic monopoly capitalists have also flaunted the guise of "to each according to his work."

By means of high wages, high awards and individual allowances of all descriptions, they have on the basis of the capital and power in the hands of a handful of people of the privileged stratum within the Soviet revisionist ruling clique come into possession of more and more commodities and money, ruthlessly exploited the workers, and extracted with all ways and means as much surplus value as they could from the millions of working people, thus surpassing even the times of the old Tsars in degree of exploitation. In this way, nothing remains of the "socialist state enterprise" except a signboard and an empty shell. The socialist system of ownership by the whole people has completely degenerated into a system of ownership by the bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie. It is therefore said that the coming of revisionism into power is the coming of the bourgeoisie into power. The historical experience of "the launching of satellites to the skies and the lowering of the red flag to the ground" in the Soviet Union has told us that the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line and the class which exercises the leadership determine which class is the actual owner of these factories.

Chairman Mao has most recently pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Chairman Mao also patiently teaches us, "Therefore, we should read some more Marxist-Leninist works." In the past, some of the leadership comrades in our plant belittled the significance of studying theory. As a result, they followed the revisionist line and "with their mind in a haze they made mistakes and with their brows beaded with perspiration they took the wrong road." We certainly must bear in mind these lessons learned by experience and strive to study the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat in accordance with the teaching of Chairman Mao. Only by striving through the integration of theory with practice to understand clearly why must we exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and what is the historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat, could we distinguish what is socialism and what is capitalism, adhere to Marxism and oppose revisionism.

State factories are socialist enterprise based on the system of ownership by the whole people. However, this does not mean that the questions of what road should be taken, which orientation should be adhered to and which class should exercise leadership have been solved in the enterprise. We must have a thorough understanding of these questions and can never be careless. This requires us to grasp vigorously the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, as well as to handle properly the relationship between the leadership and the masses and the relationship between the management personnel, the technical personnel and the workers, strengthen revolutionary unity, implement the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and properly run the socialist enterprise along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The working class is the leading class in our country as well as the master of the socialist enterprise. We must firmly bear in mind that we are the masters of the plant and can never regard ourselves as commodities. We are working for the revolution and we are not selling ourselves for money. We must bring into play the most far-sighted, most selfless and utterly revolutionary spirit of the working class, resist corruption by the idea

of bourgeois right and keep on raising our political awareness in struggle. We must actively take part in enterprise management, and help the leadership guard properly the pass in orientation and line so that leadership in factories will lie firmly in the hands of the Marxists and the working masses.

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MEDICAL & HEALTH WORK

## Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Marks Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Directive on Medical and Health Work

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1975)

today's "people's daily" carries an editorial marking the tenth anniversary of chairman mao's directive on medical and health work. entitled "profound revolution in the field of public health", the editorial reads in full as follows:

our great leader chairman mao issued an extremely important directive on health work on june 26, 1965, in which he penetratingly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on health work and urged: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." in the high tide of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat today, to study again this teaching of chairman mao's and make further efforts to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line in health work are of great importance to consolidating and developing china's socialist economic base and strengthening the all-round dictatorship the proletariat exercises over the bourgeoisie.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the broad masses and medical workers have, under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant "june 26" directive, adhered to the basic line of the party and roundly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao on health work and the doctrines of confucius and mencius. chairman mao's revolutionary line on health work has struck deep root in the hearts of the people. the masses in their hundred millions have shown soaring enthusiasm in combating diseases and unhygienic habits. the nation-wide mass movement to undertake medical and pharmaceutical work is in a high tide and revolutionary changes have taken place in the field of public health. the cooperative medical service is bearing fruit everywhere and a million-strong "bare-foot" doctors are making progress. large numbers of urban medical workers have gone to the countryside and border areas and taken the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. a key portion of man power, material and financial forces in public health work is being moved to the countryside step by step and a medical and health network that suits the conditions in china's countryside is taking shape. the principle of "putting prevention first" is better implemented than before and achievements have been made in varying degrees in integrating traditional chinese and western medicine, in family planning, medical education and research in medical science. a marked change is taking

place in health work both in the cities and the countryside. the revolution in health work is developing vigorously.

nevertheless, the revolutionary tasks on the health front are still arduous. experience over the past decade has proved that putting the stress on the rural areas is a profound revolution waged by the proletariat to triumph over the bourgeoisie on the health front. it is an arduous, long-range fighting task. china's rural population accounts for more than 80 per cent of the national total, and it has long felt the shortage of doctors and medicine. to do well in rural medical and health work is of great significance to strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, narrowing the gap between worker and peasant, manual and mental labour and town and country, restricting bourgeois right, combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. it is the general orientation of the revolution in health work to put the stress on the rural areas. although we have made a good start in this respect, our work is still way below the requirements set by chairman mao, and we must persevere in our efforts.

chairman mao points out: "why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? it is essential to get this question clear. lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation." we must continue to take a firm and effective grasp of the study of the dictatorship of the proletariat as an event of prime importance. the public health department is an important position over which the proletariat and bourgeoisie fight fiercely for control. in the sphere of public health, the influence of feudalism, bourgeoisie and revisionism is fairly widespread and the bourgeois ideas and styles of work and the force of old habit still exist to a serious extent. leadership of some medical and health units is not in the hands of genuine marxists. we must study assiduously and get the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie clear by integrating theory with practice. in connection with the actual struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the health front, we must continue to deepen the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao on medical and health work and the doctrines of confucius and mencius, criticize the idea of bourgeois right and bourgeois thinking and styles of work, raise our consciousness of the necessity to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, implement the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the grassroots level and deepen the revolution in medical and health work.

it is necessary that medical workers strengthen their ideological revolutionization. chairman mao say: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a

question of principle." to serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers, medical and health work must perseveringly serve the poor and lower-middle peasants who comprise the large majority of china's population. urban medical workers must keep to the orientation of going to the countryside, working at grassroots units and taking part in the three revolutionary movements (class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment) so as to accept re-education and remould their own world outlook in the course of work and struggle. it is necessary to give positive support to socialist innovations in the field of medical and health work. rural cooperative medical service and "barefoot doctors" are pioneering efforts of the masses who, under the leadership of the party, are fighting against diseases by relying on the collective strength. we must sum up concrete experience, and create conditions to facilitate their growth. "barefoot doctors" working in the countryside should maintain the fine style of not divorcing themselves from labour and the masses, and should serve the poor and lower-middle peasants heart and soul.

party organizations at all levels should strengthen their leadership over the revolution in health work and conscientiously carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line on health work and proletarian policies. it is essential to regard health work as an important component in building the new socialist countryside, include it in the plan to learn from the national pace-setting tachai brigade in agriculture and make over-all arrangement. we should continue to move a key portion of man power, material and financial forces to the countryside to tackle problems which the masses want to solve most urgently. institutions of medical and health work, medical education and scientific research at various levels should all be geared to the needs of the countryside and the grassroots units and open their doors to society at large. it is necessary to help the large contingent of medical workers to conduct clinical practice and theoretical research in the countryside by integrating western and traditional chinese medicine, so as to speed up the creation of china's unified new medicine and pharmacology. we must do a good job in family planning and maternity and child care. we must give positive help to areas of minority peoples in training medical workers of their own nationalities. we must make concrete efforts to do well in urban medical and health work, particularly that of the industrial and mining enterprises. leading cadres of health departments at various levels must set examples in implementing chairman mao's directive and take the lead in making investigations and study, summing up experience and grasping typical examples in the countryside and at the grassroots.

let us rally closely around the party central committee headed by chairman mao and march forward valiantly

exclamation

Chinese Peasants Improve Public Health by Mass Campaigns

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1975)

aided by professional medical workers, china's hundreds of millions of peasants have made tremendous advances in public health by fostering good habits of hygiene and fighting against diseases.

the results are a spread of the knowledge of hygiene among the masses, much better environmental sanitation, sharp drops in the incidence rates of diseases and a general improvement in the health and physical fitness of commune peasants.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, health departments at all levels have given priority to the countryside in the allocation of manpower, supplies and funds in a serious effort to implement chairman mao's instruction, "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." now more than half of all the country's medical workers and hospital beds are now in the rural areas. medical teams with an accumulated membership of over 800,000 have toured the countryside.

china's over 600 million peasants can meet their own medical needs only by mobilizing themselves to conduct mass health campaigns in stead of relying solely on state assistance and the limited number of professional medical workers.

acting upon chairman mao's teaching, "the mass movement is necessary in all work", the poor and lower-middle peasants have set up a rural co-operative medical service with their own resources and trained barefoot doctors under the leadership of the party. this brought a radical change to the medical situation in the rural areas which used to suffer from a shortage of medicine and doctors and represented a pioneering achievement of the chinese working people in combatting diseases by their collective strength. over 70 per cent of the production brigades have their own co-operative medical service. more than one million barefoot doctors, most trained from among poor and lower-middle peasants, and upwards of three million part-time medical assistants form the backbone of the rural medical network which consists of county hospitals, commune clinics and the co-operative medical service in production brigades.

many communes and brigades have mobilized commune members to collect medicinal herbs so as to accumulate funds for the rural co-operative medical service and provide much of the medicine. the herbs are gathered

from mountains, grasslands and lakes and swamps. in addition, medicinal herbs are planted and the rural pharmacies work up plasters, pills, powders and ampoules.

the barefoot doctors give commune members protective inoculations and injections and bring herbal medicines right to the fields of the peasants' homes. they make a point of mobilizing the masses for prevention of outbursts of seasonal diseases.

mass campaigns to deal with endemic diseases have been launched and several million people were involved every year in making widespread surveys in preparation for treatment in the rural areas of the north. in 11 provinces, one municipality and one autonomous region in the south, several million people took part in the campaigns against snail fever in response to chairman mao's great call, "snail fever must be wiped out." 160 counties and cities have virtually eliminated the disease.

the hygienic situation have been greatly improved by attention to purifying drinking water and treating night-soil. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line on medical and health work, the working people are making conscientious efforts to eliminate superstitious fallacies and unhygienic habits. patriotic health campaigns have been regularly conducted to exterminate pests and control diseases.

MODEL DOCTORS

Communist Doctor in the Pamirs

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jun. 27, 1975)

the heart of a young communist doctor in the pamirs ceased to beat at eleven o'clock on the night of october 8, 1973.

he had just come back from a trip to send medicine to a patient's home. looking through the things he left behind, people found a two-year-old hospital diagnosis of serious arteriosclerotic coronary heart disease which advised complete rest. clearly, the deceased had neither taken the advice nor disclosed it to the leadership or his comrades.

defying fatigue and the threat posed by his ailment, tu hung-liang, 37, had served workers, peasants and herdsmen

in the pamirs for 14 years. he was a doctor in the 706 mine belonging to the production and construction corps under the sinkiang military command of the chinese people's liberation army. his whole-hearted service won the love and respect of the local people on the plateau known for its inclement weather and rarefied air.

over a thousand peasants and herdsmen of the multi-national karlung commune in aktau county, the site of the mine, crossed mountains and valleys to attend the memorial meeting. they presented wreaths of fresh flowers gathered from the kulun mountains and selected four venerable, old peasants and herdsmen to preside over the burial ceremony.

in a letter to the party committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, cadres and members of the commune praised this doctor of han nationality as one of their kith and kin and pledged to emulate his example. poets and minstrels of tajik, khalkhas and uighur nationalities wrote lyrics and songs extolling his utter devotion to others without any thought of self.

the non-metallic mining company to which the mine belongs and the party organization at a higher level adopted a decision to honour tu hung-liang with the title of a model communist and called on people to learn from his communist spirit.

a member of the mine's theoretical study group, tu hung-liang conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and tried hard to remould his world outlook. he always guided himself by chairman mao's teaching, "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." he saw in this teaching a profound revolution in medical work and the orientation for medical workers to revolutionize their thinking. he put his heart into this revolution.

most of the mining areas in the 706 mine are scattered among the hills lying between mount kungur, the peak of the pamirs, and mount muztagh, known as the "father of ice mountains", within a periphery of 300 kilometres. tu hung-liang sought to bring his medical service to practically every house and yurt along the slopes covered the year round with snow and ice.

when a 50-year-old khalkhas poor herdsman got an injury in his right leg involving serious infection and ulceration, tu hung-liang rushed to his home which was far from the commune hospital. the herdsman said to him: "in the old society i was weighed down by oppression as heavy as a big mountain. i want to do as much as i can for the new society. please save my leg at all costs." tu hung-liang took the patient to his mining area, put up a bed for him, attended to him day and night,

prepared nutritious food for him and washed his clothes. a number of miners also came to help. the old herdsman got well in three months. on his departure he said: "doctor tu, how can i thank you and the other comrades?" tu hung-liang said: "we have just done what chairman mao teaches us, and please thank the party and chairman mao."

a postman of tajik nationality in the commune tumbled down from a snowy mountain while climbing over an icy cliff. he broke his right hip bone, got injuries on his head and back and fell into a swoon. tu hung-liang, who had just returned from medical calls during the day, crossed icy streams and trekked along steep mountain paths at that snowstorm night to reach the patient's home in 14 hours. fatigued by the long walk, he spat blood. leaning on a stick, he finally appeared at the patient's door. those at the bedside of the injured postman were moved by the sight of his waxy look and his clothes smudged all over with mud, ice and snow. they said, "doctor tu, you really work for us without any thought about yourself." as soon as tu hung-liang saw the patient, he forgot all about his own condition. he examined the wounds, rejoined the bone ends and used dressings to ease the swelling. then he took the patient back to his mining area and carefully nursed him. now the postman has fully recovered and is again delivering mails in the pamirs.

how many medical calls like this did tu hung-liang make? seventyfive-year-old poor peasant karmulahung said: "he climbed all the mountains and crossed all the icy rivers in these parts and came to the homes of all of us. he was a doctor close to our hearts."

tu hung-liang delved into practically all branches of medical science so as to be able to treat any disease among the miners, peasants and herdsmen in the pamirs. he learned clinical surgery in a hospital and midwifery from obstetrixes. he visited old herdsmen in their yurts to study indigenous methods of bone-setting, practised needling on his own body and read books on traditional chinese medicine. by hard efforts he gradually learned to speak the languages of several nationalities in the area. beginning as a pediatrician, tu hung-liang trained himself in a few years into a doctor conversant with medicine, surgery, orthopedics, e.n.t. (eyes, ear, nose and throat) and dentistry. he could conduct laboratory tests, x-ray examinations and electrotherapy.

drawing on his long study of the climate and water level on the plateau and the local people's experience in weather observation, tu hung-liang composed rhymes on the capricious weather and popularized them among the masses to implement the principle of "putting prevention first" and reduce the incidence of diseases.

doctor tu helped the mine and the adjoining production brigades train 17 barefoot doctors with much enthusiasm for this new socialist development. when the people's communes initiated a cooperative medical service he tried ways and means to help consolidate and improve it. keenly interested in combining western and traditional chinese medicine, he gathered medicinal herbs in the hills, grew them by himself, introduced seeds from elsewhere, tested the decoctions and prescribed the better ones to patients.

how many jobs did tu hung-liang take up? he was a member of the theoretical study group and an instructor at the miners' study classes, an editor of the "miners' newspaper", an inspector of safety production, a voluntary cook on holidays and, in addition to all these, a sparetime barber. in his own words, "so long as a man keeps the revolution in mind, he can always find much work to do."

tu hung-liang's illness was discovered in april 1971, when he gave the miners a general check-up of silicosis. he had four busy days and nights, making x-ray examinations, taking photos, developing the films and studying the results. finally he fainted in the dark room. leading cadres and miners brought him downhill to a hospital, which diagnosed arteriosclerotic coronary heart disease. as a doctor tu hung-liang knew only too well that he was quite unsuitable for work on the cold highland. but he loved the people in the pamirs, and was aware that he was needed by the local miners, peasants and herdsmen. he determined to stick to his post on the plateau without revealing his serious condition to the leadership or his comrades.

in the last days of his life doctor tu made two suggestions to the deputy secretary of the commune party committee: first, three clinics to be opened by the commune in kuslafu, taerh and partatsang to provide better prevention and treatment for the compact communities there and for the people in the outlying villages all around. second, a class in herbal medicine to train more barefoot doctors for the cooperative medical service.

just as the commune party committee was discussing these suggestions, it received the sad news of his death. it resolved to carry out doctor tu's behests to the letter.

the communist doctor died young, but his outstanding deeds remain a living force for communist education in the pamirs and are inspiring people to march ahead courageously on the road of continued revolution.

FAMILY PLANNING

## Family Planning and Emancipation of Women in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1975)

chinese working women in town and country are voluntarily carrying out family planning under the concern of the party and state. they look on family planning as a measure to protect their health and lighten their household chores so that they can play a bigger role in the socialist revolution and construction.

family planning and planned population growth have become a policy in china. marriage in the late 20's and birth control are encouraged in densely populated areas mostly inhabited by han nationality, while the sparsely populated national minority areas take measures to increase their population.

"family planning is in the interests of us women," said han cha-hsien, deputy secretary of the party committee of the peking textile industrial bureau in charge of work among women workers and family planning. "in the textile industry the majority of the workforce is women, and family planning is being practised in every household. more than 96 percent of the over 20,000 women workers in the child-bearing age group now use contraceptive methods and plan the size and timing of the family."

han cha-hsien recalled the sufferings of chinese women in the old society. they were highly exploited and oppressed before liberation and lived in utter misery. the mortality rate of mothers in labour and babies was extremely high. often hungry because of the pittance they received, the working women would conceal the fact that they were married and bind their bodies to hide their pregnancy for fear of dismissal.

after liberation, she said, women in china began a new life, enjoying equal political and economic rights and equal opportunities for education with men. the state constantly expands maternity and child care centres as well as kindergartens and creches. expectant working mothers receive pre- and post-natal care, including a 56-day paid maternity leave. mothers and babies are looked after with special care.

however, for a working woman, it is still a burden to have too many children. that is one of the reasons why women working in factories, government offices, schools and neighbourhood communities in peking actively adopt family planning measures. medical institutions at all levels provide free contraceptives

and medical advice or treatment.
as a result, peking's population growth rate has been greatly lowered.

in the course of planning their families, chinese women are breaking down the centuries-old notions of the exploiting classes that "men are superior to women", "a man's work is outdoor; a woman's is at home," that raising children and doing family chores are the only duty for women, that only mothers of sons, not of daughters, are honoured. they consider family planning a repudiation of such fallacies of confucius and mencius and a revolution in the sphere of ideology.

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, women in shanghai factories, schools and neighbourhoods have held meetings to deepen the criticism of these old ideas. most women in the child-bearing age group in shanghai have taken regular measures of contraception. women are now in better health conditions and energetically take part in the socialist revolution and fulfil tasks in construction and production.

advances in family planning are also being made in the countryside, so that women peasants are playing a bigger role in revolution and construction.
five million peasant women in hopei province have attended political evening school during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and 700,000 have become active members of theoretical study groups. 130,000 cotton-growing teams in the province, composed mainly of women, are now tending more than 60 percent of the cotton fields. women also do other farm work and help build water conservancy projects.

a vice-chairman of the hopei provincial women's federation recalled the intense desire of parents for male offspring. in some cases, a family with many daughters would continue striving for a son. the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius have freed many women of such old ideas and family burdens. they want to limit family size, and the birth rate in the province has gradually dropped.

nankung county in the southeastern part of the province is outstanding in birth control work. a total of 70,000 women, constituting 93 percent of the peasant women in this county, now take part in collective production. they were tied up in the family in the past, but now have affairs of the state and the world revolution at heart.

to marry late and have a planned family have become a social practice in china. the consensus of chinese women's opinion is: "family planning is not merely a private matter. it is a matter concerning state construction and the complete emancipation of women."

COLLEGE COURSES

## Amoy University Helps Farm Production

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jun. 27, 1975)

natural science teachers and students of amoy university in the east china province of fukien have transformed old faculties and introduced new specialities to suit the needs of production in line with the principle that education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour.

among the new courses is one on farmland irrigation with emphasis on hydraulic machinery and engineering run by the department of mathematics. the department of biology offers courses in agro-biology and agro-zoology, and the department of chemistry is responsible for the new speciality of organic synthetic chemistry centered on insecticides.

farm-research is done in cooperation with 65 factories, construction sites, communes and state farms with which the university maintains regular contact.

the plant physiology and ecology group of the biology department helped a forest and fruit farm raise its output of oranges six-fold. members of the group joined the local workers and technicians in research under the leadership of the farm's communist party organization in dealing with diseases affecting orange trees. they devised new cultivation methods which were adopted after successful tests on a small plot.

students and teachers of the marine biology speciality improved methods of fishing with lights. they worked with amoy fishermen last year in an experiment on artificial breeding of prawns with fairly good results.

the chemistry and biology departments separately undertook research on a growth hormone -- moonflower hormone -- previously, and progress was very slow. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they set up a unified research group which has succeeded in ascertaining the effect of the hormone on increasing output of sweet potatoes, potatoes, peanuts and other crops.

the factories run by the university are contributing their share by testing or producing items needed in the countryside. the special battery workshop of the chemical works has developed a new type of zinc-air battery for the black-light lamp to trap harmful moths in the fields. the battery can be re-charged at least five times, thus reducing cost and consumption of zinc. the workers also devised an automatic circuit to switch off the lamp after midnight when the moths become less active. the university's bacterial products plant is producing bacterial pesticides.

GOOD HARVESTS

## Central China County Reports Good Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jun. 27, 1975)

the people of huihsien county in central china's honan province reaped 10 percent more wheat than last year in terms of average per hectare yield on the 37,000 hectares sown to this crop last winter. last year's wheat crop averaged over three tons per hectare, surpassing the annual grain target set in the national programme for agricultural development. all the 500 production brigades in the county achieved increases in output this year and 15 of the 26 communes gathered at least 3.75 tons per hectare.

an atmosphere of jubilation prevailed everywhere in the course of summer harvesting, both in the mountainous areas and on the plains. an old man in his 80's remarked excitedly: "i have never seen such a good crop in my life."

the 25-kilometre-long chiaotung gully in paishihtou commune presented a scene of golden wheat crops on the eve of the summer harvest. it was a wilderness of stones only several years ago. the cadres and commune members, led by the commune party committee, fought to transform the rock-strewn gully for two winter-spring periods starting 1971 and reclaimed 200 hectares of fertile farmland.

to the north of the county seat, there was a big expanse of wilderness created by ancient floods and mud and stone flows. cadres and peasants of the nearby communes and brigades started a battle in the winter of 1972 to turn the area into a granary. they have established villages and created 1,000 hectares of farmland enclosed by stone-embankments and criss-crossed with tree belts and stone-faced canals. the newly reclaimed farmland gave its first good wheat harvest this year.

with great revolutionary drive, the huihsien people have since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution all-together terraced 10,700 hectares of mountain slopes, reclaimed 1,300 hectares, built 30 small and medium-sized reservoirs, and dug many ditches with a total length of 4,210 kilometres. the irrigated fields now average one mu (fifteenth to a hectare) per capita. thanks to the improvement of farming conditions, some production brigades in the traditional wheat growing area reached 7.5 tons per hectare.

the mountainous panshang area grew little wheat in the past as the output was low because of low temperature. however, five of the six communes in the area this year harvested more than 3.75 tons of wheat per hectare.

kutsun production brigade, an advanced unit in the county, registered a 30 percent increase over last year in both per hectare yield and total output of wheat. before the cultural revolution, the brigade's production was backward because of the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line. during the cultural revolution, chairman of the county revolutionary committee cheng yung-ho came to the brigade to help change its backwardness. he led the brigade cadres and members in criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this criticism heightened their enthusiasm for developing the collective economy and their determination to take the socialist road. the study of chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory since last spring, organized by the brigade party branch, enabled the brigade members to see more clearly their correct way of advance and display a greater revolutionary drive.

during a dry spell last march, all the brigade members, men and women, old and young, plunged into a battle against drought and irrigated 53 hectares of wheat by carrying water to the fields with shoulder-poles. a good harvest was gathered this summer. the total output of wheat reached 1,000 tons, almost equal to the total annual grain output in 1968.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Botswana President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1975)

seretse khama, president of the republic of botswana, received kao e, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in botswana, at the presidency in gaborone on june 24, and had a friendly conversation with him, according to a report from that city.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Ecuadorian Ministers Receive Head of Chinese Exhibition Delegation

(NCNA-English Quito, Jun. 26, 1975)

four ministers of the ecuadorian government received on separate occasions today and yesterday wang yung-an, head of the delegation of the chinese economic and trade exhibition, which is scheduled to open here on june 30.

the four ministers were: guillermo duran, minister of the interior; antonio lucio, minister of foreign affairs; alejandro rubio, minister of industry, commerce and integration; and jaime moncayo, minister of finance.

in their friendly conversations with the chinese delegation head, the ministers expressed the hope that the exhibition will promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of ecuador and china, and the development of relations and cooperation between the two countries. they wished the exhibition a success.

wang yung-an thanked the ecuadorian government and people for the support and cooperation given to the exhibition in its preparation.

wang yung-an arrived here on june 21.

CHINA AND FRANCE

## Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets French Secretary of State for Posts and Tele-communications

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly conversation here today with achille fould, french secretary of state for posts and tele-communications.

french ambassador to china claude arnaud was present at the meeting.

chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, was also present.

## Chinese Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets French Posts and Tele-communications Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1975)

chinese vice-premier hua kuo-feng met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the french posts and tele-communications delegation led by achille fould, secretary of state for posts and tele-communications of the republic of france.

french ambassador to china and madame claude arnaud were present.

on hand were chung fu-hsiang and shen kuang, chinese minister and vice-minister of posts and tele-communications.

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo Arrives
in Peking to Warm Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1975)

el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of the government, madame bongo and the president's entourage arrived here by special plane this morning and were warmly welcomed at the airport by several thousand people of the chinese capital.

president bongo has come on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

welcoming the distinguished gabonese guests at the airport were vice-premiers chang chun-chiao and wu kuei-hsien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, member of the n.p.c. standing committee fu chiu-tao, and leading members of departments concerned ho ying, chai shu-fan, chen mu-hua, hsiao peng, yu mei, yang shou-shan and yen chih-hsiang. on behalf of chairman chu teh of the n.p.c. standing committee and premier chou en-lai, vice-premier chang chun-chiao extended a warm welcome to gabonese president and madame bongo and other distinguished gabonese guests. madame kang ke-ching and madame teng ying-chao greeted president and madame bongo at the guest house.

peking today was permeated with an atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the people of china and gabon. multi-coloured banners fluttered over the broad changan avenue. from tall buildings trailed huge streamers inscribed with welcome slogans. the airport flew the national flags of the republic of gabon and the people's republic of china.

the special plane carrying president and madame bongo touched down amid cheers and the beating of drums and cymbals and the waving of multi-coloured streamers. a grand welcome ceremony was held at the airport. the band struck up the national anthems of gabon and china. president bongo, in company of chinese leaders, reviewed an honour guard made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army, and walked round to meet the welcoming crowds.

president bongo paid a state visit to china last october and has made important contributions to the development of the friendship between the people of the two countries. the people in the chinese capital were elated today to welcome the distinguished gabonese guests once again. they hailed the developing friendship between china and gabon and praised the gabonese people for their

fighting spirit in opposing imperialism, colonialism and big-power hegemonism. the welcomers waved miniature national flags of china and gabon and bouquets and cheered: "welcome, welcome exclamation" the huge streamers strung across the main streets, through which the motorcade carrying the distinguished guests passed, read: "firmly support the gabonese people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and gabon exclamation" "long live the great unity of the third world people exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the whole world exclamation"

also present at the airport were gabonese ambassador to china christophe boupana and heads of diplomatic missions of various countries in china.

## List of Principal Members of Entourage of Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1975)

following is the list of principal members of the entourage of el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of the government, on his visit to china:

madame el hadj omar bongo, honorary president of the national union of women of the democratic party of gabon;

el konighi okumba d'okwatsegue, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and madame okumba d'okwatsegue;

georges rawiri, minister of state in charge of transports, civil aviation, mercantile marine and railways;

paul moukambi, minister of economy and finance;

etienne mouvagha, minister, personal adviser to the president of the republic in charge of the relations with the national office of wood, and madame etienne mouvagha;

michel anchouey, minister delegate at the presidency of the republic in charge of planning, development and territorial arrangement, and madame michel anchouey;

etienne moussirou, minister of commerce and industry;

leon auge, secretary of state at the presidency of the republic in charge of national orientation, people's education, civil service and the special organs of the party, and special adviser to the head of state;

jean pierre ndong, member of the political bureau of the democratic party of gabon;

julien mpouho, director of the private office of the president of the republic;

louis gaston mayila, director of the office of the president of the republic;

joseph koumba mouity, roving ambassador of the republic of gabon and director general of protocol of the state;

jean baptiste ngomo, adviser to the president of the republic for african and international affairs;

jean-felix adande, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation;

dr. jean-pierre okias, medical adviser at the presidency and personal physician of the head of state;

paul kounda kiki, director of agricultural services, and madame paul kounda kiki;

martin nzue-nkoghe, adviser to the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation;

major general georges nkoma, commander-in-chief of the national gendarmerie;

brigadier general ba-oumar, chief of staff of the ground and naval forces;

victor mbongo, director of services of official visits;

charles ontchanga, chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation;

jean michel nzaou, general secretary of the federation of trade unions of gabon;

jean ovono essono, director of the press at the presidency;

jacques adiahenot, director of the television service at the presidency;

madame veronique renamy, director of readjustment of finance and carbohydrates;

madame mbongo cecilia nee otouma, deputy director of the office of the president of the republic;

madame baroan edmee, chief of the office of the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation;

martin altimi, deputy general secretary of the federation of trade unions of gabon; and

lieutenant diop assane, officer of the presidential guard.

## Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao Holds Talks with President Bongo

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chang chun-chiao held talks here this afternoon with el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of government.

taking part in the talks on the gabonese side were members of the president's entourage: el konighi okumba d'okwatsegue and madame okumba d'okwatsegue, georges rawiri, paul moukambi, etienne mouvagha, michel anchouey, etienne moussirou, leon auge, jean pierre ndong, julien mpouho, louis gaston mayila, joseph koumba mouity, jean baptiste ngomo, jean-felix adande, dr. jean-pierre okias, paul kounda kiki, martin nzue-nkoghe, major general georges nkoma and brigadier general ba-oumar as well as gabonese ambassador to china christophe boupana and second counsellor eugene-marie aime milingout-mangaka of the gabonese embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chiao kuan-hua, ho ying, chen mu-hua, chu chuan-hsien, cheng fei, hsing yi-hsing, hsueh kung-cho, lo hsu, liu hua, chin feng-chu, lu kuei, yu sung-hsi and chou lan.

## Chu Teh, Chang Chun-chiao, Wu Kuei-hsien and Hsu Hsiang-chien Meet Gabonese President and Madame Bongo

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chang chun-chiao and wu kuei-hsien, vice-premiers of the state council, and hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met with el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of government, and macame bongo and the other distinguished gabonese guests. they were photographed together.

Peking Grand Banquet Warmly Welcomes President
and Madame El Hadj Omar Bongo and Other
Distinguished Gabonese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1975)

vice-premier chang chun-chiao this evening hosted a grand banquet given in the name of premier chou en-lai to warmly welcome el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of government, and madame bongo and the other distinguished gabonese guests who are accompanying them on their current visit.

present were su kuei-hsien, vice-premier of the state council; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; fu chiu-tao, li feng-lan and niu fa-ho, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; and leading members of departments concerned, including wang hai-jung, ho ying, sung yang-chu, chang chi-jui, chai shu-fan, chen mu-hua, hsiao peng, kuo li, li hsueh-shih, su chieh, yu mei, wang ping-chien, chao fa-sheng, hao liang, liu ai-feng, huang shu-tse, yen chih-hsiang, mu ching, mao teh-hou, hsiao tse-yao, yang shou-shan, li kang and chai tse-min.

gabonese ambassador to china christophe boupana and diplomatic officials of the gabonese embassy here were among the guests.

the banquet was held in the great hall of the people. the national flags of china and gabon were hung in the banquet hall. the band played music of welcome as president and madame bongo and the other distinguished guests stepped into the banquet hall in the company of chang chun-chiao, wu kuei-hsien and hsu hsiang-chien.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. vice-premier chang chun-chiao and president bongo spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, vice-premier chang chun-chiao said: "since his excellency the president's last visit to china, the international situation has continued to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the world. notably the third world countries and people, who are the main revolutionary force of the people of the world, have made ever stronger onslaughts against the old order based on imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, so as to defend their national economic rights and interests. on an ever broader scale they have used their natural resources as weapons and relied on their organized strength to wage a common fight against the superpowers and imperialism. all this presents a revolutionary scene of united struggle."

the chinese vice-premier praised the contribution made by the republic of gabon in this struggle. he said: "his excellency president bongo stated: 'we say yes to respect of sovereignty and no to domination.' we highly appreciate this solemn statement. we are glad to note that his excellency the president has taken an active part in the struggle of the organization of petroleum exporting countries, made efforts to promote the unity between the oil exporting countries and other third world countries and vigorously called on other raw material producing countries in the third world to follow the example of the oil producing countries. it is on the initiative of president bongo that the inter-african organization of forestry economy and timber trade was set up not long ago. we acclaim this good thing which has newly emerged. we are sure that the third world countries, constantly intensifying their united struggle along this line, will win fresh and greater victories in the fight for the establishment of a new international economic order."

vice-premier chang chun-chiao described the situation in africa as "seething with vigour and vitality." he said: "the independent states there are carrying on a sustained struggle to consolidate their political independence and win economic liberation. the situation in the non-independent territories has also undergone a fundamental change as a result of the protracted armed struggle waged by the people. following the independence of guinea-bissau, the founding of the heroic people's republic of mozambique was solemnly proclaimed the day before yesterday. the cape verde islands, sao tome and principe and angola will also become independent in due course. the ranks of independent african states are rapidly expanding. in southern africa, though imperialism and the superpowers are planning to use new and more sinister manoeuvres in their last-ditch struggle, the tried and tested people of zimbabwe, namibia and azania are surmounting all difficulties to develop in depth their armed struggles and mass movements for national liberation. the great african people are making big strides on the road to complete liberation. we sincerely wish that the whole of africa stand up and win complete liberation."

in conclusion, the chinese vice-premier exppressed the conviction that president bongo's current visit will further increase the friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of china and gabon and make a new contribution to the growth of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

in reply, president el hadj omar bongo said it is a great privilege to visit china for the second time in less than two years.

he pointed out that in the present world the gap between the rich and the poor continues to grow dangerously. and this cannot but endanger world peace.

"that is why," the gabonese president stressed, "my country does not spare her efforts but works resolutely for strengthening international cooperation.

"this cooperation should be established on the sound basis of the sacred principles of national independence, state sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of any state, equality and freedom."

he added: "my country knows her true friends. she does her best to pursue a foreign policy in her own interests and in those of the countries that love peace and justice. she will never allow any line of conduct to be dictated to her. she will never accept any dictates, no matter where they come from.

"she will never approve of divisions imposed on third world countries by foreign forces."

president bongo said that the peoples of guinea-bissau, the cape verde islands, sao tome and principe, and also mozambique, have achieved sovereignty internationally at the price of heavy sacrifices. "this is a victory for the third world, as is the victory of the vietnamese and cambodian peoples. while cherishing the firm wish that angola-cabinda resolve their internal problems and gain independence very soon, we will carry on the struggle for the liberation of south africa, namibia and zimbabwe."

he added that in the middle east, peace requires the evacuation by israel of the occupied arab territories. "i am overjoyed at the identity of views between china and all other third world countries on all the issues of today," he said.

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of gabon and china.

in the course of the banquet, the chinese and gabonese friends exchanged sentiments of friendship and raised their glasses time and again to the further development of the friendship between the two peoples and of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

present were also diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1975)

following is the text of vice-premier chang chun-chiao's speech at the banquet in honour of president el hadj omar bongo here this evening:

your excellency respected president el hadj omar bongo and mme bongo,

distinguished guests from gabon,

friends and comrades,

his excellency president bongo is an old friend of ours. his visit to our country last autumn opened a new page in the development of the friendly relations between the chinese and gabonese peoples. it gives us particular joy this evening to have the president and mme bongo with us again on this happy occasion and to exchange sentiments of friendship with them. i am entrusted by premier chou en-lai to host this evening's banquet. please allow me, on behalf of chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress and premier chou en-lai, to express our warm welcome to his excellency the president, mme bongo and the other distinguished guests from gabon.

since his excellency the president's last visit to china, the international situation has continued to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the world. notably the third world countries and people, who are the main revolutionary force of the people of the world, have made ever stronger onslaughts against the old order based on imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, so as to defend their national economic rights and interests. on an ever broader scale tney have used their natural resources as weapons and relied on their organized strength to wage a common fight against the superpowers and imperialism. all this presents a revolutionary scene of united struggle. here, we wish specially to refer to the contribution made by the republic of gabon in this struggle. his excellency president bongo stated: "we say yes to respect of sovereignty and no to domination." we highly appreciate this solemn statement. we are glad to note that his excellency the president has taken an active part in the struggle of the organization of petroleum exporting countries, made efforts to promote the unity between the oil exporting countries and other third world countries and vigorously called on other raw material producing countries in the third world to follow the example of the oil producing countries. it is on the initiative of president bongo that the inter-african organization of forestry economy and timber trade was set up not long ago. we acclaim this good

thing which has newly emerged. we are sure that the third world countries, constantly intensifying their united struggle along this line, will win fresh and greater victories in the fight for the establishment of a new international economic order.

friends and comrades,

the great militant africa is seething with vigour and vitality. the independent states there are carrying on a sustained struggle to consolidate their political independence and win economic liberation. the situation in the non-independent territories has also undergone a fundamental change as a result of the protracted armed struggle waged by the people. following the independence of guinea-bissau, the founding of the heroic people's republic of mozambique was solemnly proclaimed the day before yesterday. the cape verde islands, sao tome and principe and angola will also become independent in due course. the ranks of independent african states are rapidly expanding. in southern africa, though imperialism and the superpowers are planning to use new and more sinister manoeuvres in their last-ditch struggle, the tried and tested people of zimbabwe, namibia and azania are surmounting all difficulties to develop in depth their armed struggles and mass movements for national liberation. the great african people are making big strides on the road to complete liberation. we sincerely wish that the whole of africa stand up and win complete liberation.

it is not long since china and gabon established diplomatic relations, yet in the past year or more our friendly relations and cooperation have made rapid progress to our gratification. we are sure that his excellency president bongo's current visit will further increase the friendship and mutual understanding between our two peoples and make a new contribution to the growth of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

now, i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of gabon and the well-being of her people,

to the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and gabon,

to the health of his excellency the president and mme bongo,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from gabon,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here exclamation

President Bongo's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1975)

following is the text of gabonese president el hadj omar bongo's speech at the banquet here this evening:

mr. vice-premier,

excellencies,

ladies and gentlemen,

it is a great privilege and high honour to my country, my government and myself to visit your great and beautiful country for the second time in less than two years.

it shows how instructive my first journey here was. i would like to thank you for the kind words you have just spoken in my regard.

it shows the particular interest i take in the valiant and dynamic chinese people, their party, their leaders, and above all chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai.

in my view, the friendly visit that i am paying today to your wonderful country is of historical importance. it takes place precisely under international circumstances in which each meeting of statesmen arouses hope in some and fear in others.

we live in a world where relations between states are relations of force.

the gap between the rich and the poor continues to grow dangerously. i have always said that this cannot last indefinitely without endangering the peace and the fragile equilibrium of the world.

that is why my country does not spare her efforts but works resolutely for strengthening international cooperation.

this cooperation should be established on the sound basis of the sacred principles of national independence, state sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of any state, equality and freedom.

freedom, mr. vice-premier, is like light, the value of which is appreciated only when it has been deprived of.

my country knows her true friends. she does her best to pursue a foreign policy in her own interests and in those of the countries that love peace and justice. she will never allow any line of conduct to be dictated

to her. she will never accept any dictates, no matter where they come from.

she will never approve of divisions imposed on third world countries by foreign forces.

in this context, the visit i am making to your country has its full significance. china is today the tabernacle of justice and the hope of oppressed peoples. that is why she commands the admiration of so many peoples.

i feel an immense joy to be back in china and with the chinese people and their leaders at a time when the peoples of guinea-bissau, the cape verde islands, sao tome and principe, and also mozambique, have achieved sovereignty internationally at the price of heavy sacrifices.

this is a victory for the third world, as is the victory of the vietnamese and cambodian peoples. while cherishing the firm wish that angola-cabinda resolve their internal problems and gain independence very soon, we will carry on the struggle for the liberation of south africa, namibia and zimbabwe.

finally, in the middle east, it is no longer necessary to prove that peace requires the evacuation by israel of the occupied arab territories. i am overjoyed, mr. vice-premier, at the identity of views between china and all other third world countries on all the issues of today.

mr. vice-premier, you have just spoken words that are very kind, friendly and encouraging not only to me but also to africa. they have touched me deeply. i thank you very sincerely for them.

on behalf of my wife and the members of the delegation accompanying me and in my own name, i would like to express our deep gratitude to chairman mao tsetung, to premier chou en-lai, to yourself and to the communist party, the people and the government of china, who, for the second time in such a short period spare no effort to give us such a spontaneous, warm and enthusiastic welcome.

ladies and gentlemen,

in conclusion, i would like to propose a toast

to the prosperity of the people's republic of china and the happiness and well-being of her people,

to the health of chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of premier chou en-lai, and

to the fruitful cooperation between china and gabon.

CHINA AND GUINEA

## Guinean President Receives Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Conakry, Jun. 26, 1975)

president and madame sekou toure received at the presidential office and had a friendly conversation today with all members of the chinese medical team who are leaving for home upon completing their mission in guinea.

present on the occasion were guinean prime minister lansana beavogui and minister of social affairs mme. mafory bangoura.

chinese ambassador to guinea chien chi-chen was also present.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

## DPRK, China Come 1st and 2nd at Asian Cup Hongkong Football Tournament

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Jun. 26, 1975)

the group three qualifying round of the sixth asian cup football tournament successfully closed here this evening with the democratic people's republic of korea carrying off the title after defeating china two-nil in the finals.

china was runner-up. japan defeated hongkong one-nil to come third with hongkong fourth.

according to the rules of the asian cup football tournament, the d.p.r.k. and china are qualified for the final-stage competition in iran next year.

the 13-day group tournament began here on june 14 with football teams from brunei, china, japan, the d.p.r.k., singapore and hongkong participating. in the 12 friendly but tense matches, all the teams high in spirits fought gallantly and tenaciously. and played up to their level best in sportsmanship and technique.

in the d.p.r.k.-china match to decide two top placings, the d.p.r.k. played a fast-attacking game. in the eighth minute after kick-off, korean right winger hong sung nam moved to the inside right about 18 metres away from the chinese goal and ran forward

to trap the ball coming from the right with his back toward the goal, he turned round to kick the ball at first minute, which hit the right goal post rebounding into the net. the second goal was scored in the 28th minute when three korean players made fast short passes in the chinese goal area. myung dong chan of the d.p.r.k. in the inside left swerved past a chinese full back and slammed a shot into the left lower corner of the goal. half-time score was 2:0 in favour of the d.p.r.k.

in the second half, the match developed into a seesaw game with both teams being unable to break through each other's defence.

at the end of the finals, a. de o. sales, president of the hongkong amateur sports federation and president of the hongkong olympic committee, greeted in a speech the full success of the group three qualifying round of the asian cup football tournament and presented cups to the korean and chinese teams and a cup to the brunei team for its fine sportsmanship and fighting spirit at the tournament.

among those attending the closing ceremony were leading members of the hongkong football association henry ying tung fok, f.k. hu, akers-jones, cheung kam tim, chiu but york and f.w. garwood as well as leaders of the football teams.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Vice Foreign Trade Minister Meets Iraqi Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign trade minister chen chieh met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the iraqi dates delegation led by adnan rashid mustafa, deputy director of the iraqi dates sales administration.

present were iraqi ambassador to china falih a.r. al-samarrai, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chang keng-ho.

the delegation arrived here on june 19. while in peking, the iraqi guests had business discussions with chinese organization concerned and they also took time out to visit a people's commune and tour scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND JAPAN

## Liao Cheng-chih and Chen Chieh Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, today on separate occasions met with all members of the goodwill delegation of the hokkaido chamber of commerce and industry, japan, led by hiroshi sagara. they had cordial and friendly conversations.

the delegation will leave peking shortly to visit shenyang, shanghai and soochow before heading for home.

## Tientsin City Friendship Delegation Returns Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 27, 1975)

the tientsin city friendship delegation left here for home by air today after concluding a visit to japan. the delegation was led by hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, with deputy leaders li jung-kuei and pa mu-lan, vice-chairman and standing committee member respectively of the municipal revolutionary committee.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were manabu kano, vice-mayor of kobe city, hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters, masao nakajima, director general of the hyogo prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and others.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present on the occasion.

the delegation arrived in japan on june 13 at the invitation of the government of kobe and visited kobe, osaka, himeji, kyoto, nara and tokyo. members of the delegation called on their old friends and made many new friends.

during its stay in kobe, the delegation attended a citizens' meeting to mark the second anniversary of the formation of friendly ties between the cities of kobe and tientsin and to welcome the tientsin city friendship delegation. the delegation had a wide range of discussions

with leaders and members of various circles in the city, thus further strengthening the friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries and the two cities. both the delegation members and japanese friends expressed hope for an early conclusion of the china-japan peace and friendship treaty on the basis of the china-japan joint statement.

on june 21, the tientsin city friendship delegation gave a return reception in kobe. delegation leader hsieh hsueh-kung and mayor tatsuo miyazaki spoke at the reception. they expressed the determination to work for an early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty and to strengthen the generation-long friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

### Chang Hsiang-shan Fetes Japanese Veterans' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening gave a dinner for the delegation of the japanese veterans' association for japan-china friendship led by takeo kawada.

sueo tokuchi, japanese friend in peking, and his wife were present at the dinner.

the 13-member delegation arrived in peking on june 24 as guests of the china-japan friendship association.

## CHINA AND KOREA

### Korean People's Army Friendship Visiting Group Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1975)

the korean people's army friendship visiting group led by lieutenant general cho myong son, deputy chief of general staff of the korean people's army, with senior colonel pak sang yun as deputy leader returned here by air this evening after a tour of shanghai and luta in the company of chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence.

the korean comrades-in-arms arrived in shanghai from nanking on june 22 and were greeted at the airport by liu wen-hsueh and yang hsin-ya, political commissar and deputy commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army. in shanghai, they visited the site of the first national congress of the communist party of china, the shanghai industrial exhibition and the shanghai no. 1 printing machinery plant and were warmly welcomed. the korean comrades-in-arms were guests of honour at a banquet hosted by the shanghai garrison.

the visiting group went to luta from shanghai on june 25. there, the korean comrades-in-arms, accompanied by kan wei-han and tu po, leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in luta, visited port lushun, an air force unit and air raid shelters. their stay in luta coincided with the 25th anniversary of the korean fatherland liberation war. in the course of their visit, the chinese and korean comrades renewed their militant friendship and expressed the sincere hope that the profound militant friendship between the people and armies of china and korea would be constantly consolidated and developed.

sr. col. kang song chol, military attache of the korean embassy in peking, who had accompanied the group on its visit to other parts of china, also arrived in peking by the same plane.

## CHINA AND LAOS

### Lao Patriotic Front Table Tennis Team Plays Friendly Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1975)

the lao patriotic front table tennis team played friendly matches with the chinese table tennis team before more than ten thousand cheering spectators at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission li ching-chuan, leading members of departments concerned, and leader and deputy leader of the lao patriotic front table tennis delegation khoun chandeng and sivil oula youthamethy were among the spectators. prior to the matches, li ching-chuan met with the delegation leader and deputy leader and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

the capital indoor stadium this evening was filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the

people and players of china and laos. the players of the two countries competed in men's and women's team events and men's and women's singles. their sterling performance and good sportsmanship drew round after round of applause from the spectators.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

### Chinese Wushu Delegation Gives Performance in Mozambican Capital

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Jun. 26, 1975)

the wushu delegation of china gave a performance in the capital indoor stadium here yesterday evening to over 6,000 enthusiastic spectators.

their skilful performance of wushu, which has a long historical tradition and a great variety of forms, was warmly applauded. at the end of the performance, the spectators warmly congratulated the performers on their success and expressed the hope that the friendship between the chinese and mozambican people will be further strengthened and developed.

the wushu delegation is here to take part in the mozambican independence celebrations at the invitation of frelimo. earlier, it had presented two performances in the northern provinces.

### Mozambican President Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Jun. 27, 1975)

president samora machel of the people's republic of mozambique received the chinese government delegation led by yeh fei, minister of communications, yesterday evening at his official residence here. they had a warm and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen, invited by the mozambique liberation front (frelimo) to take part in the independence celebrations, and the first chinese ambassador to the people's republic of mozambique lin chung.

marcelino santos, vice-president of the frelimo, and joaquim alberto chissano, former prime minister of the mozambican transitional government, were also present.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Speaker, Members of New Zealand Parliament

(NCNA-English Wellington, Jun. 25, 1975)

pei tsien-chang, chinese ambassador to new zealand, gave a reception at the chinese embassy here this evening in honour of s.a. whitehead, speaker of the new zealand parliament, and members of parliament from both the ruling labour party and the opposition national party.

among the members of parliament attending the reception were minister of trade and industry and minister of energy resources w.w. freer who has just returned from a china visit; minister of overseas trade j.a. walding; minister of police and customs a. connelly; minister of local government and internal affairs henry leonard james may; minister of health t.m. mcguigan; minister of housing r.o. douglas; chairman of committees of parliament j.l. hunt; opposition speaker on trade and industry l.r. adams schneider; opposition speaker on housing g.f. gair; and former prime minister keith holyoake. . . .

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Visiting Group of Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min this evening met with and gave a dinner for the visiting group of the popular front for the liberation of palestine led by mustafa ali a. rahman, member of the political bureau of the front. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and leading members of other departments concerned.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

## Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Back from Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1975)

the military friendship delegation of the chinese people's liberation army flew back here today from a visit to romania. leader of the delegation is tseng shao-shan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units, and deputy leader is lu tsun-fu, head of the mass work department of the p.l.a. general political department.

the delegation was met at the airport by ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; and leading members of other departments concerned.

counsellor lefter panait and military attache colonel ioan dubesteanu of the romanian embassy in peking were also present.

## China Film Corporation Delegation Leaves Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1975)

a three-member delegation of the china film corporation led by hsu li, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the corporation, left here by air today on a friendly visit to the socialist republic of romania.

CHINA AND SPAIN

## Spanish Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1975)

don guillermo brugarolas marsllorens, charge d'affaires ad interim of the spanish embassy in peking, gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon on the occasion of the visit to china of the spanish men's national basketball team.

present at the reception were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, leading members of departments concerned mou tso-yun, wei ming and kuo lei, and chinese basketball players.

ernesto segura de luna, leader of the spanish men's national basketball team, and all members of the team attended.

the reception was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kampala, Jun. 26, 1975)

ugandan president idi amin received and had a friendly conversation with chinese ambassador to uganda ko pu-hai yesterday.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Exhibition Closes in West Germany

(NCNA-English Bonn, Jun. 26, 1975)

the exhibition of the people's republic of china closed in cologne yesterday.

the exhibition aroused widespread interest in west germany drawing a total of 190,000 visitors. many were from other cities, with some groups formed especially for the occasion.

hans koschnick, president of the senate of bremen, visited the exhibition last sunday.

the visitors generally held that the exhibition helped promote mutual understanding between the two peoples and enhanced their friendship. some who had been in china before its liberation said that they marvelled at the tremendous changes of china in a quarter-century.

many school children and students eagerly asked for brochures to learn about things chinese -- political, economic and cultural. women visitors said that they were strongly impressed by women's role in new china.

west german friends who have visited china explained the exhibits to their fellow-visitors, who said that they would work to promote the friendly relations with the chinese people.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Democratic Yemeni Chairman Fetes Chinese Medical Personnel

(NCNA-English Aden, Jun. 27, 1975)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, gave a banquet in the presidency yesterday evening in honour of members of the chinese medical team who arrived here recently and who are about to return to china after concluding their terms of service here.

chairman robaya had a friendly conversation with the guests during the banquet and invited them to see documentary films "democratic yemen on march" and "chairman mao meets chairman robaya" before the banquet.

democratic yemeni deputy minister of national defence ali antar, minister of health abdul aziz al dali and permanent secretary of the ministry of health ibrahim abdulla saidi were present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador tsui chien was also present.

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DOCUMENTARIES

## The Long Yellow River Takes On a New Look

- it is pleasing to see the color documentary "A Journey of 10,000 Li Along the Yellow River"

by

Chang Chien-hao (章建浩) of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 24, 1975)

The mountains and rivers of the mother country have put on a new look and both banks of the Yellow River glow under the morning sun. The long color documentary "A Journey of 10,000 Li Along the Yellow River" leads us down the course of Yellow River and has enabled us to see the new look of the long Yellow River from its source in Tsinghai to the brink of Po Hai in Shantung as well as the heroic deeds of the millions of people on both banks of Yellow River who, in response to Chairman Mao's great call: "Work on the Yellow River must be done well," and by relying on their own efforts and braving arduous struggle, have harnessed the Yellow River. Yellow River, you are still so turbulent today as you roll eastward. However, the heroic people have made you comply with the wishes of the people and your abundant water serve the mother country and benefit the people. On seeing the seething scene of fighting against heaven and earth and one splendid scene after another of the picturesque mountains and rivers, we cannot help giving warm praises from the bottom of our hearts.

Through the method of contrast, the film has figuratively recorded the difference between the present and the past on both banks of the Yellow River, warmly eulogized the unrivaled superiority of the socialist system and further illustrated Chairman Mao's wise assertion that "only socialism can save China." For hundreds and thousands of years, in the long years under the rule of the exploiting classes, the Yellow River had never been harnessed or exploited and it only brought untold disasters to the people on

both banks. Immediately after the founding of new China, profound changes have also been brought to the outlook of the Yellow River. The film makes us see that there is an excellent spring scene of socialism everywhere from the Tsinghai Plateau to the sandy plateau in Kansu, from the irrigation ditches that lead water from the Yellow River to irrigate the "plain on the frontier" in Ninghsia to the grassland of Inner Mongolia at the foot of Mountain Yin from the endless loess plateau to the boundless great plain of North China!

In the past, the Yellow River wound its way through the central part of Kansu but the people on both banks had no way to lead its water to irrigate the land. They saw the water flowing down the mountain but during a dry spell, land cracked up and the per-mow grain yield was less than 100 catties. Not a single grain could be harvested in a year of severe drought. At present, water from the Yellow River has been led up the plateau and the low-yield fields have become high-yield fields that guarantee harvests both in times of drought and floods, and the vast deserts have been turned into fertile land. The places "which were dry in nine years out of ten with endless sufferings" in the past have one after the other been turned into granaries today. Certain sections of Honan and Shantung at the lower reaches of the Yellow River were places most often ravaged by disasters in history and the banks had breached more than 1,500 times in the past two thousand years. The gushing and roaring water of the Yellow River swept away the villages and swallowed up millions of people, leaving destitution behind. However, they have become good places with fruits in the orchards and fragrant flowers in bloom today.

Since liberation, the people along the banks of the Yellow River in Honan and Shantung have in successive years organized a great army to guard against flood by vigorously strengthening the embankments and building projects for the detention and storing of flood water. The tall and thick grand embankment of 1,000 li, like a great wall on the water, has chained the "yellow dragon" with ferocious and roaring waves. Meanwhile, they have made full use of the sedimentary resources of the Yellow River and energetically developed irrigation projects so as to constantly develop agricultural production and raise the grain output. These earth-shaking changes along the Yellow River have made us deeply feel that the new society and the old society are under two skies! Only after the founding of the socialist system under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party have we opened up the broad vista of conquering nature.

We have come to clearly discern from the film that the key to the change in outlook lies in the line. Only with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can there be such tremendous changes as in the present day in the ancient Yellow River. Our great leader Chairman Mao shows great concern for the undertaking of harnessing the Yellow River and has personally gone to the Yellow River to make observations a number of times. In 1952, Chairman Mao inspected the Yellow River in person and gave out the great directive: "Work on the Yellow River must be done well," thus drawing up a grand blueprint and log-term plan for harnessing the Yellow River. In enthusiastic response to Chairman Mao's great call, the broad masses of

people have formed a vast army for harnessing the Yellow River and built many key water conservation projects on the mainstream of the Yellow River.

Look! The red flags flutter in the wind on and below the mountains, and the walls in front and at the back of the houses are plastered with posters showing the people's resolution. Mountain tops are blown away, roads are levelled, rocks are cut through and the river courses are blocked. The thunders of explosion rock the gorges and the two banks are enveloped in dense smoke. Carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts" the heroic builders have built key water conservation projects of high quality at top speed. Such key water conservation projects as the "Sanmen Gorge," the "Sansheng Kung," the "Ch'ingt'ung Gorge" and the "Yenko Gorge" have been built one after the other. Recently they have again completed a key water conservation project at Liuchia Gorge. The key water conservation project of Liuchia Gorge is the largest hydraulic power station in our country at present capable of generating the greatest amount of electric power. Its completion has formed a large power network that spans over three provinces and covers a surface area of several thousand li on the northwestern plateau of our country. It has become a great power source in the three provinces of Shensi, Kansu and Tsinghai. It also regulates the flow of the Yellow River and plays the role of preventing flood and irrigation.

The film tells us that these water conservation projects were born in the violent struggle between the two classes, the two kinds of ideology and the two lines. In the vain attempt to strangle us with techniques and equipment, social imperialism, just like a mayfly trying to shake a giant tree, is ridiculously doing something far beyond its ability. Completely relying on their own strength, the Chinese people have completed key water conservation projects one after the other on the Yellow River, and this is a resounding blow to social imperialism. In the past, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, vigorously promoted "the slavish comprador philosophy" and the doctrine of "trailing behind others at a snail's pace" to sabotage the building of socialism. The great proletarian cultural revolution has destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and has thus enabled the broad masses of the people to more resolutely take the road of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts" and accelerated the building of water conservation projects.

The practice of the great proletarian cultural revolution has enabled the millions of people along the Yellow River to profoundly understand that they must first topple by struggle the erroneous line before they can transform the barren hills and treacherous rivers. Only through toppling by struggle the erroneous line can there be great development in production and a great change in the outlook. The film has recorded the fire of mass criticism seething everywhere from the reservoir worksites to the fields in the village in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Lü Ts'un-chieh, who is called "the good cadre of the Party and the good leader of the people of the T'u nationality" by the people of the mutual-aid autonomous

county of the T'u nationality of the Tsinghai Province took the lead in criticizing Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary crimes in vainly attempting to restore capitalism, leading the broad masses of the people of the T'u nationality to fight against heaven and earth and change the outlook of the autonomous county. Wang Hai-yüan, the Party branch secretary of the Ch'üyü production brigade in Hoch'ü county in Shansi, in 25 years as in a day, have led the masses in persisting in regulating the mountains and rivers. Following the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai and working hard and vigorously, he has built a large number of fields with stable and high yield on the beaches strewn with rocks, thus turning Ch'üyü into a new socialist mountain village "with thick foliage forming a good shade, ditches forming a network and fragrant melons and fruits everywhere."

The film has also recorded the tremendous changes in the cities on both banks of the Yellow River. Hsining municipality is an ancient city with a history of more than 1,500 years. However, before liberation, there was basically not any industry and there was only a furnace for the blacksmith and a person shoeing the horses. In Hsining today, there are scores of factories with an iron and steel combine, the machine building industry and the motor industry, and many factories were built in the great proletarian cultural revolution. The historic change of Hsining city has eloquently shown that the great proletarian cultural revolution is the powerful motivating force for developing production. Riding the east wind of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working people who have mastered their own fate are forging ahead like the rolling water of the Yellow River.

The Yellow River of 10,000 li sparkles under the red sun. On the upper and lower reaches of the river, gardens are filled with the spring scene, there are rows of green trees and land is divided into squares. The silver ditches are knitted into a network, the great dams stand majestically, the golden bridges span the rivers like the rainbow and the tall refinery towers pierce into the sky. We deeply believe that as long as the masses of people on both banks of the Yellow River seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, they will be able to draw even newer and more beautiful pictures and win even greater victories in the struggle to harness the Yellow River and develop industrial and agricultural production.

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"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

## Don't Stand Study and Production Against Each Other

by

Yen Ming (严明)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 24, 1975)

In the "May 7" cadres schools, are study and production antagonistic? Some comrades think that in order to study properly, they cannot carry out production well at the same time. Some also say that as the main purpose of the cadres who go to cadres schools mainly to undergo training by turns is to study, it does not matter whether production is good or bad. Are these views correct?

We see that in places where these viewpoints gain the upper hand, although people give lip service to carrying forward the fine tradition of "carrying out study and production at the same time," they in practice often only pay attention to grasping study but tend to neglect production. Some have so enlarged the field of theory teaching by setting up seminars for all kinds of subjects that the scale of production has grown so small as to make the participation of students in production only an ornament, and no mention is made of "attaining self-sufficiency in four things." Practice shows that this way of doing things is wrong.

We think that study and production are basically not antagonistic but complementing each other and dialectically united in the "May 7" cadres schools. Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" is the guide for us to run the "May 7" cadres schools properly. Chairman Mao has also pointed out, "Going down to do manual labor gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again." All this fully shows the internal ties between study and production. It is precisely because many "May 7" cadres schools have upheld this correct policy that in the cadres' education they have upheld the materialist theory of reflection, implemented the principle of combining education with productive labor and uniting theory with reality, and revealed the strong vitality of this revolutionary new thing. In the great struggle for restricting the bourgeois right, reducing the three major differences, opposing and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, they have played an ever more pronounced role. If we neglect the important role of combining study with production or intentionally or unintentionally stand them against each other, we will surely deviate from the orientation in the running of school.

Some people say that the emphasis on properly carrying out production in the "May 7" cadres schools will pound against the study of theory. This view is incorrect. As a new type of cadres school in the socialist period, the "May 7" cadres schools shoulder the heavy responsibility of educating the cadres once again. As their basic task is to arm the cadres with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, they naturally require the students to study Marxist-Leninist books and also hope that they would study more

and better. The question is that in the specific environment of the "May 7" cadres schools, how can they learn more and better? As cadres' schools are run on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements and insist on learning in the struggle, they possess many superior conditions compared with learning in organs, and among them, direct participation in production, which is the most basic practical activity of mankind, is an extremely important one.

In the course of discussing the basic source of development of man's knowledge in "On Practice," Chairman Mao says, "None of this knowledge can be acquired apart from activity in production." In order to understand and have a good grasp of the theory of revolution, how can we discard this most basic practical activity? Let us give a most striking example for illustration. Such basic Marxist concepts as the mass concept and the concept of labor cannot be mastered if we do not seriously participate in productive labor and start with strengthening our thoughts and feelings for the working people but merely go from books to books and from concepts to concepts. Many "May 7" fighters have such insights: When they study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory in the course of going to the lower level to do manual labor and maintaining close contacts with the masses of workers and peasants and when they study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the course of taking practical action to shatter the idea of bourgeois right, they find such study warmer and more profound, and feel that they are surging with vigor and full of revolutionary combat heroism. Their common conclusion is that one can learn more Marxism by going to the lower level to do manual labor. Let's ask: What is the foundation for the argument that properly carrying out production will pound against the study of theory?

Some comrades also say that study and production are after all some way apart and there are bound to be contradictions in the arrangement of time, and one has to crowd out the other. This view does not conform to reality. It should be noted that certain concrete contradictions between study and production and between study and work as revealed in the timetable are encountered in all trades and are not unique to the "May 7" cadres schools. Those properly run units have not emphasized one thing and neglected the others because of this. Are not the "May 7" cadres schools required to seriously lead the cadres to study once again in the course of going to the lower level to do manual labor? The key is the question of the guiding thought to the operation of schools. As long as the line is correct and as long as we adhere to the principle of uniting theory with practice, abolish those so-called "regular" conventions, overcome those tendencies to run schools behind closed doors, insist on leading the cadres to study once again in the course of going to the lower level to do manual labor, arouse the consciousness of the students in study, and resolutely follow the mass line, we can very properly resolve those contradictions revealed in the timetable.

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STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM

## "Short Cut" and Mountain Climbing

by

Chang T'ieh (张铁), PLA fighter

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 16, 1975)

Lin Piao, the agent of the landlord and bourgeois classes hidden within our Party, consistently and frantically opposed the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. With an ulterior object in view, he invented a fallacy that claimed it was possible to take the "short cut" in study and [illegible] nonsense saying that as there were "so many" works by Marx and Lenin, "it is not necessary to read their original works" since the workers, peasants and soldiers could "not understand them" even if they read them and that it was better for them to take the "short cut."

What is meant by taking the "short cut"? According to Lin Piao's view, this meant reciting several epigrams and memorizing several items, and it would do so long as they could cope with the situation by reciting them several times when a meeting was in session. Very obviously, the essence of this reactionary argument for taking the so-called "short cut" in study was none other than to tell people that there was no need to read Marxist-Leninist books or to learn the stand, viewpoint and method from Marxism-Leninism, much less to apply the Marxist-Leninist theory in solving practical problems. This was an extremely malicious scheme adopted by Lin Piao to sabotage the mass movement for studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. His intention was to lead the study of Marxism-Leninism astray in a vain attempt to make people lose their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism-Leninism so that he could peddle his villainy and restore capitalism "with the right titles and proper words."

Is it true that we "cannot understand" the books by Marx and Lenin when we read them? This is entirely a deceitful talk. Speaking of "inability to understand" in the course of study, it is really difficult to understand the "Four Books" and the "Five Classics" that have propagated the decadent doctrines of Confucius and Mencius on the decline for more than two thousand years and are crammed with weird ideas and "pedantries" and all kinds of annotations by the followers of the Confucian school. But Lin Piao did not think that he "could not understand" them when he read these incomprehensible bad books propagating the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. He not only crammed his trunks and cabinets with those rotten [illegible] but also labored over chapters and sentences, recorded them in his notebook, pasted them on the walls and hung them at the head of his bed as "mottoes." Meanwhile, he taught his son to worship Confucius and read the classics and instructed the young fascist element Lin Li-kuo to delve into piles of old papers to gnaw at the trash with the vigor of Confucius "who studied the books so much that the leather thongs binding the wooden strips wore out three times." He vociferously cried that he

could "not understand" the works by Marx and Lenin when he read them but cherished as treasures the Confucian garbage publicizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and used it as the reactionary ideological weapon for attacking the dictatorship of the proletariat. This clearly shows that Lin Piao is a shameless renegade to Marxism-Leninism and to the proletarian revolution as well as a pious scion of Confucius.

Marxism-Leninism is a great ideological weapon for the proletariat and the broad masses of working people to struggle for liberation, the guiding light for us to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and ultimately realize communism, the theoretical foundation guiding the thinking of our Party and our ideological and political telescope and microscope. The renegade Lin Piao was extremely afraid of the mastery of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought by the broad masses of people and cadres, because once the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers had grasped the political telescope and microscope, they would lay bare the sham Marxism publicized by the renegade Lin Piao, resist the line of restoring capitalism pushed by him and shatter the counter-revolutionary plots drawn up by him. Therefore, it was not surprising in the least that Lin Piao desperately opposed the study of Marxism-Leninism.

Marxism-Leninism embodies extremely profound revolutionary truths which can be understood and grasped not by taking any "short cut," but by diligent study, thorough scrutiny, hard work and great effort. Just as the great teacher Marx taught us, "There is no smooth road in science, and only those who climb up through the precipitous paths without fear of hardship can have the hope of reaching the bright summit." The fact that the renegade Lin Piao vigorously advocated taking the so-called "short cut" and frenziedly sabotaged the mass movement for the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers has enabled us to further discern the extreme importance of the study of the theory of revolution. Therefore, we must, from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, recognize the importance of the study of the theory of revolution, persevere in our study and scrutinize thoroughly so as to understand and have a good grasp of it. Naturally, we would encounter some difficulties in the course of reading books and study, but as long as we embrace the high hopes and great ambition of studying for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, learn from the revolutionary heroic spirit of the mountaineers of our country in climbing up once again from the northern slope Mount Chomolungma (Mount Everest) -- the highest peak in the world, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of forging ahead after learning of the difficulties, we definitely can learn the theory of revolution well.

We must effectively follow Chairman Mao's teaching that "we should read some more Marxist-Leninist works," carry forward the glorious tradition, maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying spirit displayed in the years of the revolutionary wars, truly clarify the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the basis of combining theory with practice and solidly learn well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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MODEL REVOLUTIONARY PLAYS

# Bring Into Full Play the Combat Role of Revolutionary Literature and Art

## - in praise of the mass activities in learning to perform revolutionary model plays

by

Hsiao Luan (小峦)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 12, 1975)

Recently, the cultural and educational system in the Peking municipality has held a "festival for learning to perform revolutionary model plays." Revolutionary people from the cultural, educational, publishing, scientific and technical, public health and physical culture fronts of the city, 15,000 strong, sang aloud while they danced. With the various forms of choral singing, duet, solo singing and dance, they performed selected passages, selected songs and selected dances in the revolutionary model plays. Wherever the songs were sung, the spirit was so vigorous that it moved even the mountains and rivers. Men and women, the old and the young were full of heroic feelings. The whole performance has enthusiastically eulogized the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the various historical periods of the revolution.

This magnificent performance of fighting in unity with vigor and vitality is a briefing and review of the extensive staging of mass activities in learning to perform revolutionary model plays in Peking municipality and has revealed the moving scene that the revolutionary people warmly love the revolutionary model plays and that the revolutionary model plays have gone deep into people's hearts. There are many advantages in these vivid and lively mass cultural activities and they should be vigorously promoted and popularized.

The promotion of mass activities in learning to sing the revolutionary model plays is a good form for further popularizing the revolutionary model plays and conducting education in the line and the tradition of the revolution among the masses. Through molding the models of proletarian heroes, the revolutionary model plays have profoundly reflected the arduous and heroic struggle carried out by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and our great leader Chairman Mao for more than half a century, revealed the grand and splendid historical pictures of the Chinese revolution and composed songs of victory that echo to the sky to denote the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Watching the performance of the revolutionary model plays certainly gives us an opportunity for education, but if we open our mouths and sing and perform the plays on the stage, we can more concretely and profoundly understand the content and meaning of the revolutionary model plays and receive even more education.

In the course of learning to perform the revolutionary plays in Peking municipality, in order to correctly sing out the thoughts and feelings of the model figures, many units have carried out all kinds of study activities.

Some secondary and primary schools have introduced additional courses in politics, language and history related to the revolutionary model plays. Some units have invited old fighters who had participated in the revolutionary wars to talk about their life in the revolutionary struggle of those years. The publishing of wall and bulletin papers and the holding of forums to discuss and exchange their insights obtained from the study of the revolutionary model plays form an even more common practice. Through these activities, the broad masses have received a vivid course of education in class struggle and the two-line struggle. They have acquired a deeper understanding of the truth that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything" and used it to guide their actions. Some Little Red Guards have aptly said, "On the Azalea Mountain where the bamboo plants are green, flutters the revolutionary red flag with the Party commanding the gun. At the port of Shanghai with ten thousand ships, there is an upsurge of combat heroism of proletarian internationalism. Like the revolutionary forerunners, we must resolutely follow the road charted by Chairman Mao, and starting from going to the mountains and the countryside, embark on the new journey for the successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat."

The promotion of mass activities in learning to sing revolutionary model plays is an effective measure for using revolutionary literature and art to dominate the ideological and cultural battlefield and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of the superstructure. Mass spare-time cultural activities have all along been the important battlefield violently contended by the two classes. On the questions of what books to read, what songs to sing and what programs to perform, there has all along been an acute struggle. If the proletariat does not occupy it, the bourgeoisie will avail itself of the opportunity and occupy it.

At present, the corruption of the young people by a handful of old and new bourgeois elements and counter-revolutionary political agitators with the use of bad books, bad pictures, voluptuous songs and other trash, is the manifestation of the acute class struggle in this sphere. In order to guard against capitalist restoration, the proletariat must give tit for tat, fight for even an inch of land and exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the spare-time cultural activities of the masses. Vigorously singing the revolutionary model plays is precisely an important content and form for occupying the ideological and cultural battlefield. The heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers molded in the revolutionary model plays are the artistic models of the vanguard fighters of the proletariat. In learning to sing the revolutionary model plays, we must learn their revolutionary spirit in making a radical rupture with the traditional concepts, follow their example, criticize all kinds of ideology of the exploiting classes, restrict the bourgeois right and criticize the idea of the bourgeois right.

After some units in Peking municipality carried out activities in learning to sing the revolutionary model plays, the broad masses, inspired by the noble communist spirit of the heroic figures, have greatly raised their awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and have acquired a deeper understanding of the question of "why Lenin spoke of

exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie." "Singing praises of heroes, learning from the heroes and building the great wall to combat and guard against revisionism" represent their profound feelings.

The promotion of mass activities in learning to sing revolutionary model plays is a new thing that has emerged since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. There are many forms that are simple to practice, are convenient and easy to carry out, are not restricted by time and place and are very popular among the broad masses of revolutionary people. The experience of the Peking municipality shows that as long as the Party committees attach importance to them with the leading cadres taking the lead, they can be extensively developed in the factories or the countryside, in the army units of the schools, on various fronts and in various units. We must fully recognize from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat the political significance of this new thing, enthusiastically support it and seriously grasp it. Chairman Mao has pointed out that our literature and art "are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." Giving the workers, peasants and soldiers the revolutionary model plays is precisely to allow the millions of revolutionary people to use this sharp weapon to bring into full play the combat role of revolutionary literature and art in the actual struggle of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

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REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

## Man Must Have Some Spirit

by
the Party Committee of the "Tashan Heroic Regiment"
of a Certain PLA Unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 13, 1975)

In the course of appraising the refusal of our fighters to take apples from the people on the Liaohsi battlefield, Chairman Mao had pointed out: "We must advocate hard struggle. Hard struggle is our political feature." "People must have some spirit. Out of it grows the proletarian revolutionary spirit." At present, as we study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, a review of this teaching of Chairman Mao's is especially heart-warming to us.

In those war years, Chairman Mao led the whole Party and the whole army in following a revolutionary course of hard struggle lasting several decades. For many years, the revolutionary predecessors had not much of wages to speak of. There was no 8-grade wage system. The only thing for which a quota was set was food. It was considered a big treat if they had 0.3 ounce of oil, half an ounce of salt and one and a half catties of rice. In 1945, together with other fraternal units, our regiment fought our way from Shantung to the Northeast for the purpose of building stable areas in the Northeast. In those days, it was 30-odd degrees below zero. Wearing two garments without lining and clothing. Chewing on ice-cold baked rice and cakes, we got along just the same--marching and fighting, making propaganda among the masses and arming the masses. In the battle of interception at T'ashan, our unit fought a bloody battle with the Kuomintang bandit troops for six days and six nights. At the most trying period of the battle, the comrades had no water to drink and no rice to eat. The trees in the orchards of the common people were laden with apples and dates, but our fighters took none of them and took not a bite either. Instead they availed themselves of breaks in fighting to help the people gather in apples and dig vaults for storage purposes. It was through reliance on this communist spirit of seeking neither fame nor gain, fearing neither hardship nor death and singlemindedly devoting ourselves to the people and the revolution that we had overthrown the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratism and founded the socialist new China of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This kind of revolutionary spirit promoted by Chairman Mao is a political feature of the proletariat, a fine quality of Communist Party members and a precious asset handed down to us by the revolutionary predecessors. This proletarian revolutionary spirit in those war years was our ideological weapon for overcoming all difficulties and hazards and defeating the powerful enemy. In the historical period of socialism, it is also our ideological weapon for overcoming corruption by bourgeois ideas, restricting the bourgeois right, gradually reducing three major differences and carrying revolutionary work through to the end. The historical period of socialism is a period of mutual struggle between senescent capitalism and nascent communism. The proletariat must exercise all-round

dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the economic base and all spheres of the superstructure and continuously whittle down the soil breeding capitalism and the bourgeoisie. To accomplish this historic mission of incomparable importance, we must continuously maintain the same vigor, the same enthusiasm and the same death-defying daring spirit that we displayed in those years of revolutionary war and fight ceaselessly for the emancipation of the proletariat and the whole of mankind.

To maintain and develop the proletarian revolutionary spirit, we must strive to study and grasp the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and link our own ideological realities with the continuous transformation of our world outlook. There is no construction without destruction. Only by continuously fighting against the bourgeoisie, revisionism, spontaneous tendency toward capitalism and the erroneous way of thinking, gradually purging our minds of the old traces of the bourgeoisie and embracing the communist ideology can we maintain and develop the proletarian revolutionary spirit.

Man must have some spirit. We must respond to Chairman Mao's call, read and study seriously, do more investigation and study work, learn well and master the fundamental theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the basis of combining theory with practice, maintain and develop the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle displayed in those war years, and strive to make new contributions for the Party and for the people on the journey to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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MOUNTAINEERING

## Peking Mass Meeting Celebrates Second Chinese Ascent of World's Highest Peak--Gomolangma Feng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1975)

18,000 chinese workers, peasants and soldiers gathered at the capital indoor stadium here this evening to warmly welcome the triumphal return of the chinese mountaineering expedition, celebrate its second ascent of the qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma) from the north face and acclaim this resounding victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line.

chinese party and state leaders teng hsiao-ping, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, su chen-hua, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, ulanfu, yao lien-wei and sun chien, president of the supreme people's court chiang hua, and leading members of departments concerned chuang tse-tung, li ta, ho cheng-wen and chao cheng-hung attended the meeting.

prior to the meeting, the party and state leaders cordially received the nine mountaineers who scaled the world's highest peak -- phanthog, sodnam norbu, lotse, hou sheng-fu, samdrub, darphuntso, kunga pasang, tsering tobgyal and ngapo khyen, as well as secretary of the expedition's party committee wang fu-chou, expedition leader shih chan-chun and all other members of the expedition. they were photographed together.

when the party and state leaders and the nine summiters mounted the rostrum, the hall broke into a long ovation.

hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, declared the meeting open.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, took the floor. he extended a warm congratulation to the chinese mountaineering expedition on its brilliant success in once again scaling the world's highest peak -- qomolangma feng by its northern slope. he said, "the chinese mountaineering expedition's second successful ascent of the qomolangma feng is the result of the common efforts by the entire nation; it is a victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

chuang tse-tung urged chinese physical culture workers in general to learn from the mountaineering expedition its all-conquering heroism, its revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the spirit of mutual help and love and militant unity. the physical

culture workers, he said, should make further efforts to study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, firmly implement the party's basic line, go in for mass sports in a big way and raise their technical level.

phanthog, deputy leader of the chinese mountaineering expedition, then spoke. she said, "the latest successful ascent of the qomolangma feng flows from the loving care of chairman mao and the party central committee and the enthusiastic support by the entire nation." phanthog said: "we have succeeded in scaling the world's highest peak, but we have yet more 'peaks' to scale on our road of advance and in the great struggle of socialist revolution and construction. let us unite and, under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, strive to build our country into a powerful modern socialist state in the revolutionary spirit of defying any hardship and danger."

after the meeting, the literary and art workers presented songs and dances, music pieces and acrobatics for the mountaineering expedition.

WOMEN CADRES

How Young Woman Cadre Matures

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jun. 28, 1975)

a red guard in a city middle school seven years ago, hsueh hsi-mei has tempered herself into a leading cadre of a rural people's commune and has been elected a standing committee member of the national people's congress.

twentyfour-year-old hsueh hsi-mei is deputy secretary of the party committee of the "kuangkuotientitayutsowei" (a vast countryside for people to develop their talents to the full) commune in chiahsien county, honan province, named after a teaching of chairman mao's. back in 1955, when agricultural cooperatives were first set up in the area, many graduates from primary and middle schools, children of poor and lower-middle peasants, came back to their home villages here to take part in farm work and build up the cooperatives. in an introductory note to an article entitled experience of a township in planning cooperation", chairman mao praised these school graduates, saying: "our countryside

is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full."

on the eve of july 1, the 54th anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party, young party member hsueh hsi-mei recalls her political growth with revolutionary zeal.

daughter of a worker and a graduate of the junior course of the no. 18 middle school in chengchow, hsueh hsi-mei was a member of the school's revolutionary committee during the great proletarian cultural revolution. she and her schoolmates went to peking in 1966 and were reviewed by chairman mao as they held up a red flag and marched past the tienanmen square along with tens of thousands of other red guards. before their graduation they restudied chairman mao's article, "the orientation of the youth movement", in which he pointed out: "how should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? how can we tell? there can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice." hsueh hsi-mei was the first one in the school to put up a pledge on a wall expressing the determination to settle in the countryside.

in august 1968, hsueh hsi-mei and her 71 schoolmates came to the panchang village of the "kuangkuotientitayutsowei" commune.

located along the ju river, the village often suffered from river floods before liberation, which inundated the fields and houses, left hollows in the land and washed away the rich topsoil. the post-liberation years have seen radical changes. under the party's leadership the local peasants started a tenacious struggle to reshape nature. educated and helped by poor and lower-middle peasants, hsueh hsi-mei learned to do different kinds of farmwork. she joined the commune peasants in filling in gullies, reclaiming wasteland, levelling the fields, digging wells and building canals. the village took on a new look. all the farm plots were levelled, more land was brought under cultivation, and irrigation was provided for dry land. per-hectare grain yield rose from three tons in 1968 to nine tons in 1974. hsueh hsi-mei made herself one of the millions of revolutionary peasants, who are engaged in the struggle of the great socialist construction.

"my seven years' experience in the countryside has showed me that we are accepting re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants to remould our world outlook in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, to face the world and brave the storm and train ourselves into successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution," hsueh hsi-mei said.

when she first came to the countryside she thought that since she was a junior middle school leaver with more schooling than the peasants, she would not find much difficulty in learning farmwork. once she worked with other commune peasants to clear cow-dung from a barn. as soon as she trod on the dung, she stamped her feet to shake it off from her plastic sandals. but the peasants around her were all treading on the dung barefoot and working with great enthusiasm. hsueh hsi-mei blushed and recalled chairman mao's remarks about the workers and peasants: "even though their hands were soiled and their feet smeared with cow-dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals." she saw that she was lagging far behind the peasants and had a lot to learn in the rural areas. so she kicked off her sandals and worked barefoot like the others. she felt happy because what she had kicked off was bourgeois thinking, not a pair of sandals. from then on hsueh hsi-mei tried harder to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants and remould her world outlook. she trained herself in ploughing and raking the soil till her arms became swollen, and worked day and night to learn to cure tobacco with the help of experienced peasants. one stormy night she went to the fields to look at the tobacco crops, and took off her cotton padded jacket to cover a protective plastic sheet that had been torn by the wind.

hsueh hsi-mei was elected a leader in charge of women's work in a production team when she was 17. she often led the other girls in changing old customs and habits and taking up jobs usually done by men, such as ploughing and tending draught animals, and they proved themselves to be just as good. hsueh hsi-mei is now expert at various jobs in the fields and on the threshing grounds.

working in the vast countryside, hsueh hsi-mei has tempered herself in the sharp and complicated struggles between classes and between the two lines and has learned a lot that is not found in the books. with the support of the poor and lower-middle peasants, she and other school leavers waged a resolute struggle against lin piao's revisionist line and the class enemies in the countryside and criticized the fallacies they spread against educated young people settling in the countryside. hsueh hsi-mei conducted education on chairman mao's revolutionary line in peasants' homes and in the fields and cited the successful experience of educated young people in the countryside to criticize the tendencies to look down upon physical labour and the working people and the old concept of "studying to be an official". the poor and lower-middle peasants praised her as one who has a firm political stand and does not yield an inch in struggle.

a staunch fighter against class enemies, hsueh hsi-mei cherishes a profound love for the poor and lower-middle

peasants. in autumn 1971, she was deeply grieved at the death of wang shuan, a poor peasant who had shown wholehearted devotion to the collective. he left behind his mother, already in her 70's. hsueh hsi-mei knew that, like her own parents, granny wang went begging in the old society. the poor and lower-middle peasants are of the same family. the night wang shuan's remains were buried, hsueh hsi-mei moved into granny wang's house to look after her. the granny said: "hsi-mei is truly a good girl educated by chairman mao."

likewise, the poor and lower-middle peasants showed warm affection for hsi-mei. once when she fainted from fatique, many came to see her and 40 of them brought special food they had prepared for her.

hsueh hsi-mei is now a leading cadre on the commune party committee. but she still lives in the house of a poor peasant and takes a regular part in collective productive labour. like all other peasants, she earns her income by work-points. she said: "if i stop doing physical labour, leave the countryside and ask for better pay after becoming a cadre, i would be acting according to the idea of bourgeois right. we communists work for the revolutionary aim of the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the triumph of socialism over capitalism, and our ultimate aim is the abolition of all classes and the realization of communism. to break down the idea of bourgeois right in various respects and develop the communist spirit means to help realize this great aim."

MODEL MINERS

Veteran Miner Gives His All to Revolution

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jun. 29, 1975)

veteran miner hou chan-yu is among the thousands upon thousands of communists who work selflessly for a rapid development of china's industry with unswerving devotion to the great objective of communism.

a crane-operator at the chaokochuang coal mine of north china's kailuan colliery, hou chan-yu often takes up voluntary work in the pits. over the past five years, he averaged more than 90 extra shifts each year.

he often says to his fellow workers: socialism is

built by hard efforts; it doesn't advance if you just clasp your hands behind your back. the great goal of communism cannot be achieved by waiting. working an extra shift means taking a step further toward that goal, and putting one bit more energy into the revolution means adding one more brick to the edifice of socialism.

when hou chan-yu studied at a party school last year, he was given two days off. he went back to his mine 30 kilometres away from the school and worked four shifts underground.

he uses every minute of his time judiciously and never allows his personal matters to interfere with his work. when he got a tumour on his left hand, he delayed a surgical removal until he was asked to attend a seven-day meeting of representatives of advanced workers where he didn't have to use his hands much.

hou chan-yu refused any subsidy for the extra work he did underground. he said, "the idea of working for pay is alien to the working class in our socialist country. in the old society, we miners were not even treated like human beings by the imperialists and capitalists, who worked us to death and never gave us enough to eat. our socialist power and sweeter-than-honey life have not been bought with money, but won under the leadership of the party and chairman mao at the cost of the blood of countless revolutionary martyrs. to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and to avoid a repetition of our sufferings, we must follow chairman mao's teachings and do as much as we can for socialism as masters of the mines and not slaves to money."

during a fight against mine water, hou chan-yu went down the shaft to locate the danger spots ahead of others. when several young workers tried to stop him, he said he was merely fulfilling the duty of a communist party member.

hou chan-yu is also an ingenious technical innovator. in 1970, he and several others converted a worn-out truck into a crane and raised work efficiency.

fifty-year-old hou chan-yu pays much attention to education among younger workers. when young miner chang tzu-lin first came, he asked him what he was working for. the answer was: "i work for socialism, for a better life." hou chan-yu said: "it is not enough to win a better life for ourselves only. we must not forget that large numbers of people are still suffering in other parts of the world. young people must keep the lofty goal of communism in mind. they should heighten their resolve as members of the working class and be good successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution." enlightened by hou chan-yu's words, the young miner volunteered for the hardest jobs and has been commended as an advanced worker for three years.

back in 1930, hou chan-yu went begging with his widow mother when he was five and came to chaokochuang to look for his elder brother who was toiling at the coalfaces. to feed himself, he tasted all kinds of wild vegetables and tree leaves here. he began to work for the capitalists at 12.

with liberation hou chan-yu and the other miners became masters of the mine. in september 1954, the miner with communist consciousness was admitted into the chinese communist party.

he did not attend school for a single day before liberation. after liberation, with profound affection for chairman mao and the party, he worked hard to acquire literacy and study marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works. over the past few years, he has steadily heightened his consciousness of the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat by studying the "manifesto of the communist party", "a great beginning", "on practice", "on contradiction" and other works.

"SHOULDERPOLE" HOSPITALS

East China Mountain Dwellers Welcome "Shoulderpole Hospital"

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jun. 28, 1975)

the 18 trained medical workers of the fangtao people's commune hospital in the northern part of east china's fukien province are described by the people as a "shoulder-pole hospital".

they bring an x-ray machine, microscopes, simple medical apparatus and medicines on shoulder-poles to the 28,000 peasants scattered on the mountains and treated patients who otherwise would have to travel quite a distance to the hospital.

study of chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" during the great proletarian cultural revolution led the hospital staff to decide to go directly to the people instead of waiting for patients to come. the service began in 1971, and the mobile teams are usually headed by the director or vice-director of the hospital.

director wei yung-en and a team arrived in a mountain village to hear of a patient in critical condition. they diagnosed a perforated appendix with peritonitis. with

a village room as an operating theatre and a door as the operating table, they used flashlights in the absence of shadowless lamps for the successful 40-minute operation.

more than 900 operations have been performed in the past four years in various villages with simple equipment.

all peasants of she nationality in one brigade were given chest x-rays. learning that an elderly woman failed to turn up because she was ill, medical workers took the x-ray machine to her home for the examination. the woman was moved by the party's solicitude.

such warmth by the peasants has helped the medical workers raise the consciousness of their proletarian duty toward the people.

mutual help and study are practised by the medical staff remaining in the hospital as mobile groups go out in turn. a demobilized soldier who had served as a medical orderly in the army can now treat common diseases, do x-ray examinations and laboratory tests. a graduate of a secondary medical school one and a half years ago can handle lower abdominal operation as well as routine medical and laboratory work. one pharmaceutist has learned to extract teeth and deal with hernias and varicose veins. all the hospital's seven nurses have learned midwifery, including some types of difficult labour.

the hospital staff knew it was too small to improve medical and health work in the commune rapidly, and decided to mobilize the masses and rely on them. they make the rounds of a village with local barefoot doctors in the daytime, running study classes for them in the evening or going among the people to spread hygiene knowledge. in the past few years, they have trained 56 barefoot doctors and 110 health workers for the commune and lower units. now every brigade has barefoot doctors. all 90 villages have health workers, and a grassroots medical network is coming into being.

SMALL HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

## Small Hydro-electric Power Stations Multiply in Fukien Province

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jun. 28, 1975)

construction of small hydro-electric power stations has developed rapidly in the rural areas of east china's fukien province over the past few years. their total generating capacity at the end of 1974 was eight times that of 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution. the amount of electricity produced by the rural power stations in five days now equals the total generated by all the hydro-electric and thermal power stations in the province (including those in foochow and amoy) in the whole of 1949, the year of liberation.

fukien province is abundant in water resources with numerous rivers and mountain streams and plenty of rainfall. construction of small power stations has grown apace under the principle of "laying chief emphasis on small projects, on projects undertaken by communes and brigades and on locally available equipment". the combined generating capacity of rural power stations in pace-setting yungchun county came to 3,900 kilowatts in 1969. now 23 other counties in the province have reached or surpassed this figure. three of them boast more than 10,000 kilowatts each.

meishan people's commune in nanan county was a place highly vulnerable to drought before liberation. some people tried to build a power house here but the plan failed to materialize because the funds pooled by the people were grabbed by the despotic landlords to line their own pockets. after liberation, the local commune members built more than 400 water conservancy projects self-reliantly and in 1970 added a hydraulic-turbine pump power station with a generating capacity of 1,250 kilowatts. supplying over ten pumping stations and ten farm produce processing shops with electricity, this main project in the locality has contributed to the rapid changes in the backward state of the commune. in addition, the area of cropfields that give stable yields despite drought and waterlogging has increased to four times that of 1949. the commune's grain output last year was six times as big.

the development of hydro-electric power stations has promoted the growth of local industry. yungchun, minching, anchi, pingho, yuchi, nanan and chienou counties, where many small power stations have been built, have put up chemical fertilizer plants each with a capacity of 3,000 to 5,000 tons a year. cement works each with an annual capacity of 3,000 to 20,000 tons, as

well as small enterprises producing coal, iron, farm machinery and paper, have been established.

aided by small power stations, many rural people's communes and production brigades including those in outlying mountain areas have been able to set up farm machine repair shops and other small industrial undertakings.

with the progress of small power stations, a group of peasant electricians capable of both factory and farm work has come into being. peasant electricians in yungchun county have turned out 5,500 small motors in nine specifications, 400 hydraulic turbines and electric generators, and other products like transformers, sluice valves, and cement poles and pipes in the past four years. the more than 2,000 peasant electricians in the county can now handle much of the work of surveying, designing, constructing and installing hydro-electric power stations up to 1,000 kilowatts independently.

TIMBER PRODUCTION

Northeast China Overfulfills Tiber Production Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1975)

the northeast china forest areas, an important lumbering center in china, have fulfilled their half-year timber production plan ahead of time. by june 12, they had completed 57.7 percent of the annual plan, registering a 10.8 percent increase over the same period of last year.

lumbermen in the forests of changpai and greater and lesser khingan mountains have been enthusiastically studying chairman mao's instruction on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. many study classes were organized in the yakeshih forest area where two thousand activists have been trained to promote the study. the study has imbued the lumbermen there with greater socialist enthusiasm, who fulfilled their half-year lumbering plan 50 days ahead of time.

the tahsingkou forest administration in kirin province finished its half-year production plan three months ahead of time, and by mid-june, it had gone through 63.2 percent of the annual plan.

party organizations at various levels in the forest areas have strengthened leadership over timber production. since the beginning of this year, more than 3,000 cadres from the heilungkiang provincial general forest bureau and its subdivisions have spent most of their time working in the lumbering areas.

the northeast china forest areas have also done well in reforestation. they have reforested 204,000 hectares, fulfilling the annual plan by 127.8 percent.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

## Albanian Government Economic Delegation Visits Hunan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 28, 1975)

the albanian government economic delegation led by adil carcani, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers, today visited chairman mao's birthplace -- shaoshan in central china's hunan province and received a warm welcome from the local people.

accompanying the albanian comrades-in-arms on the visit were fang yi, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, li chen-chun, secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

the albanian comrades visited chairman mao's former residence and the exhibition hall attached to it. the chinese and albanian comrades took group photographs in front of chairman mao's former residence. comrade adil carcani praised shaoshan people for their achievements in the socialist revolution and construction along road charted by chairman mao.

the albanian comrades-in-arms also visited the olive grove, symbol of the friendship between china and albania, planted by the shaoshan area institute of agricultural sciences.

the albanian delegation arrived in changsha from peking by special plane yesterday morning and was honoured at a banquet in the evening given by the hunan provincial revolutionary committee. chang ping-hua, member of the c.p.c. central committee, second secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and delegation leader adil carcani toasted the constant growth and consolidation of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania.

while in changsha, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute where chairman mao conducted revolutionary activities in his early days, and saw a performance presented by the hunan provincial song and dance ensemble.

### Albanian Friendship Visiting Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1975)

ting kuo-yu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all comrades on a friendship visiting delegation from albania. leader of the delegation is bajram thermia, alternate central committee member of the albanian party of labour and director of the harbour administration of the durres district, and deputy leader is ali manaj, first secretary of the tetelene district committee of the albanian party of labour, and member of the people's council.

attending the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned cheng chih-ping, shih huang, kao chen-tung, hsi chen-huan and fan fu-hsiang, as well as chang shih-ta, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the china-albania friendship people's commune.

musin kroi, minister-counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, was present.

the albanian friendship visiting delegation arrived in peking this morning for a visit at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

## CHINA AND FRANCE

### French Posts and Tele-communications Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1975)

the french posts and tele-communications delegation led by achille fould, secretary of state for posts and tele-communications, wound up its visit to peking and left here by air this morning to visit southern parts of china in the company of chiao wei-chung, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of posts and tele-communications.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chung fu-hsiang and shen kuang, minister and vice-minister of posts and tele-communications, and leading members of departments concerned.

french ambassador to china claude arnaud and his wife and diplomatic officials of the french embassy here were also present.

during its stay in peking, the french delegation visited posts and tele-communications establishments and scenic spots and historical monuments.

on the evening of june 25, the french ambassador gave a dinner on the occasion of the delegation's visit to china. attending were minister chung fu-hsiang, vice-minister shen kuang and leading members of departments concerned.

### Comrades Yeh Chien-ying, Wu Teh Meet and Fete French Marxist-Leninist Communists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1975)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon met and feted the delegation of the french marxist-leninist communists led by comrade jacques jurquet.

present on the occasion were keng piao and feng hsuan, members of the c.p.c. central committee and head and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, as well as comrades li hsiao-pai, mao pao-chung and chao hsueh-li.

the meeting and banquet were permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## CHINA AND GABON

### Premier Chou En-lai Meets President and Madame Bongo

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met in a hospital today with el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of government, and madame el hadj omar bongo and the president's children as well as members of president bongo's entourage: el konighi okumba d'okwatsegue, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and madame okumba d'okwatsegue; georges rawiri, minister of state in charge of

transports, civil aviation, mercantile marine and railways; and julien mpouho, director of the private office of the president of the republic.

gabonese ambassador to china christophe boupana was present at the meeting.

chinese vice-premier chang chun-chiao, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and the foreign ministry's deputy department directors lo hsu and liu hua were also present.

## Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao and President Bongo Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1975)

chang chun-chiao, vice-premier of the state council, and el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of government, continued talks here this afternoon.

## President and Madame Bongo Give Grand Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1975)

el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of government, and madame bongo gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

attending were chang chun-chiao and wu kuei-hsien, vice-premiers of the state council; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; and peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

the banquet hall was hung with the national flags of china and the republic of gabon. a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and gabonese people prevailed.

president bongo and vice-premier chang chun-chiao spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, president bongo praised china's economic development. he pointed out that china has

proved to the whole world that no development would be possible if it did not give privilege to man. this consideration accords with that expressed by gabon's policy of national renovation.

the gabonese president reviewed the development of the relations between the two countries since his last trip to china. "i take pleasure to express here my satisfaction with the present state of our relations," he said. "today again, our two countries have given proof of their determination to go ahead along the road of more active and more efficacious cooperation."

president bongo stressed:

"for just as the third world fights for its political independence, it has the imperative duty to get organized for its economic independence.

"in this perspective, all the regional and subregional organizations of cooperation are conducive to winning this economic independence and sharpening the consciousness of the role the third world should play in the international arena.

"the solidarity which thus binds the peoples of the third world must be affirmed and reinforced more than ever."

in reply, vice-premier chang chun-chiao said:

"during his visit, his excellency president bongo met premier chou en-lai, and they had a cordial conversation. our two sides had a sincere exchange of views on international issues of common concern and on further strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

"his excellency the president's current visit, though short, has made an important contribution to the further enhancement of our mutual understanding and the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. it is a visit crowned with success."

the chinese vice-premier pointed out:

"china and gabon are both developing countries belonging to the third world, and we both face the common fighting tasks of combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and of building our respective countries. we need to sympathize with and support each other."

"the fact that his excellency president bongo has twice visited china and brought with him the gabonese people's profound sentiments of friendship for the chinese people demonstrates the friendship of the republic of gabon for and its trust in our country. it is an encouragement and support to our people," he added.

vice-premier chang chun-chiao requested the president, mme bongo and the other distinguished guests from gabon, upon return to their country, to convey to the gabonese people the friendship and cordial greetings of the chinese people.

their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of china and the republic of gabon.

also attending were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress fu chiu-tao, li feng-lan and niu fa-ho; and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including wang hai-jung, ho ying, sung yang-chu, chang chi-jui, chai shu-fan, chen mu-hua, hsiao peng, kuo li, li hsueh-shih, su chieh, yu mei, wang ping-chien, chao fa-sheng, hao liang, liu ai-feng, huang shu-tse, yen chih-hsiang, wang yeh-chiu, mu ching, mao teh-hou, hsiao tse-yao, yang shou-shan, li kang, chai tse-min and wu chung-chao.

heads of diplomatic missions in peking were also present.

on hand were the distinguished gabonese guests accompanying president and madame bongo on their visit to china, and gabonese ambassador to china christophe boupana and embassy officials.

## President and Madame Bongo Attend Soiree in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1975)

el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of government, and madame bongo and the other distinguished gabonese guests attended a soiree here today and saw a program of music and dances presented by chinese artists.

gabonese ambassador to china christophe boupana and embassy officials also attended.

the distinguished guests were escorted at the soiree by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, hao liang, a leading member of the ministry of culture, and yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

the soiree was sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee. at the end of the evening, president and madame bongo and others, accompanied by vice-chairman hsu hsiang-chien, went on stage and warmly shook hands with the performers and presented them with a basket of flowers.

this morning, president bongo and some members of his entourage visited a unit of the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army and were warmly welcomed by the officers and men. they were escorted on the trip by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a. the guests viewed an exhibition of military skills there.

the gabonese president and others toured the palace museum in the company of foreign minister chiao kuan-hua in the afternoon.

madame bongo and some members of the president's entourage this morning toured the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs, in company with li feng-lan, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

Gabonese President and Madame Bongo Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1975)

el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon and head of government, and madame bongo and their party wound up a friendly visit to china and left peking by special plane this morning.

among those present at the airport to give the distinguished guests a warm send-off were vice-premiers chang chun-chiao and wu kuei-hsien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, standing committee member of the national people's congress fu chiu-tao, leading members of departments concerned ho ying, chai shu-fan, chen mu-hua, hsiao peng, yu mei, yang shou-shan and yen chih-hsiang, and several thousand people in the chinese capital.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of the republic of gabon and the people's republic of china. the band played the national anthems of the two countries. president bongo, accompanied by chinese leaders, reviewed an honour guard made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when the gabonese president and madame bongo and other distinguished guests waved good-bye to the well-wishers, people beat drums and gongs, sang and danced to express the sentiments of friendship of the chinese people for the gabonese people.

also present at the airport were gabonese ambassador to china christophe boupana and heads of other diplomatic missions in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

## Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Veterans' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met here today with all members of the delegation of the japanese veterans' association for japan-china friendship led by takeo kawada. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

leading members of departments concerned tsai hsiao and wang yun were present at the meeting.

sueo tokuchi, japanese friend in peking, and his wife were also present.

the delegation will leave peking shortly to visit other places of the country before heading for home.

## Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Japan-China Youth and Students Exchange Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the eighth japan-china youth and students exchange delegation led by tetsuzo taguchi with chienori ogata as secretary-general.

present on the occasion were chang yu and chia hsueh-chien.

the delegation arrived here on june 26.

## Tientsin Municipal Friendship Delegation Back in Peking from Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1975)

the 20-member tientsin municipal friendship delegation flew back here yesterday from tokyo after a friendly visit to kobe city and other places in japan. leader of the delegation is

hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and deputy leaders are li jung-kuei, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and pa mu-lan, standing committee member of the municipal revolutionary committee and vice-president of the municipal women's federation.

they were met at the airport by wu tai, first vice-chairman, and wang man-tien, vice-chairman, of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun and sun ping-hua.

### NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Hideji Kawasaki

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1975)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with hideji kawasaki, former diet member of the liberal democratic party of japan and chairman of the japan exchange association of world youth and juniors.

present were members of hideji kawasaki's party hiroshi shiga and masao yamada.

present also were sun ping-hua and shan ta-chi, secretary-general and council member of the china-japan friendship association.

## CHINA AND KOREA

### Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying Meets and Fetes Korean People's Army Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1975)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party, this evening met with all members of the korean people's army friendship visiting group led by lieutenant general cho myong son, deputy chief of general staff of the korean people's army, with senior colonel pak sang yun as deputy leader.

vice-chairman yeh chien-ying cordially shook hands with delegation leader cho myong son and the other korean comrades-in-arms and had a warm and friendly talk with them.

later, vice-chairman yeh chien-ying gave a dinner for the korean comrades-in-arms. the meeting and the dinner were permeated with a warm atmosphere of militant unity of the people and armies of china and korea.

present on the occasion were chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, wei po-ting, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chai cheng-wen and yin tso-chen, director and deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence.

present was also sr. col. kang song chol, military attache of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

## Korean Colonel General Receives Chinese PLA Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 29, 1975)

colonel general kim chol man, first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, today received the visiting "august first" table tennis team of the chinese people's liberation army led by chiang chao.

present on the occasion were lieutenant general hwang chol san, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, and tieh lei, military attache of the chinese embassy in korea.

after the reception, colonel general kim chol man and others saw a friendly match between korean and chinese table tennis players.

CHINA AND LAOS

## NPC Vice Chairman Yao Lien-wei Meets Lao Patriotic Front Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1975)

yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the lao patriotic front table tennis delegation led by khoun chandeng with sivil oula youthamethy as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, li ching-chuan, a leading member of the commission, hsu yin-sheng and chao pin, leading members of departments concerned, and li fu-jung and chu hsiang-yun, deputy leaders of the chinese table tennis delegation to the forthcoming second asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

MALAYSIA

## Tass Statement Denounced by Malaysian and Thai News Papers

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1975)

malaysian and thai news papers denounced the tass "statement to the government of japan" in opposition to the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in the china-japan peace and friendship treaty as a self-explicit confession of the soviet hegemonism.

in its june 25 editorial, the malaysian "kuang hua yit pao" says that "it is despicable that the kremlin should have exerted pressure on japan not to write into the china-japan peace and friendship treaty the anti-hegemony clause." the tass allegation that the chinese proposal is a diplomatic trap to lure japan to oppose relaxation of international tension is nothing but sophistry and there is not a grain of truth in it. its purpose is to obstruct japan to be friendly with china. to make trouble and sow dissension among asian countries in its pursuit of a policy of expansion."

the "kuanghua yih pao" adds "no country that wishes to safeguard its sovereignty and dignity could tolerate the truculent and unreasonable words in the tass statement."

another malaysian newspaper, the "sin chew yi poh" says editorially the same day that the tass statement" not only grossly interferes with the negotiations of peace and friendship treaty between china and japan. but also openly exerts pressure on the japanese government. "the soviet statement amply proves that the soviet union is a hegemonic power."

in a june 24 editorial, the "malayan thung pau daily news" says that the reason why the soviet union is not happy with the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in the china-japan peace and friendship treaty is that it has an ambition for hegemony."

thai newspaper "tong hua yid pao" in an editorial yesterday says: "the soviet government has issued a statement through its official mouthpiece the tass news agency to bind japan by the soviet social imperialists chains.

the editorial points out that the soviet union "has a guilty conscience, as a thief". china's vast expanse of territory was occupied. japan's four northern islands -- habomai, shikotan, etorofu and kunashiri islands -- were also occupied by the soviet union. japanese fishery in the area has been endangered. and the soviet union has used the four islands as an outpost for contending hegemony with the u.s. in asia and the pacific ocean. hegemonism will surely be punished by history."

"sing siam yit pao" commenting on the tass statement on june 23 points out that the soviet revisionist act is of course an intervention in japanese affairs. "because the conclusion of a treaty with any country is the affair within the sovereignty of a country in which no country is allowed to intervene."

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

## Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Mozambican President

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Jun. 28, 1975)

lin chung, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the people's republic of mozambique, presented his credentials to president samora machel at the presidency here this morning.

after accepting the credentials, president samora had a warm and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

joaquim alberto chissano, former prime minister of the mozambican transitional government, was present on the occasion.

also present were counsellor chao yuan and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

### Mozambique Woman Leader Receives Chinese Worker-Youth-Women Delegation

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Jun. 29, 1975)

deolinda quezimare, member of the executive council of the central committee of the liberation front of mozambique and general secretary of the mozambican women organization, received the chinese workers, youth and women's delegation led by chang yuan-sheng, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial trade union council, here yesterday.

the two sides had a cordial, friendly talk and exchanged presents.

the chinese delegation has come to attend mozambique's independence celebrations.

## CHINA AND NIGERIA

### Chinese Athletics Team Visits Nigeria

(NCNA-English Lagos, Jun. 28, 1975)

the chinese athletics team led by chin chang-huai left here this morning for ghana after concluding its friendly visit to nigeria.

the team arrived here on june 17. the chinese team held friendly competitions with the nigerian athletics team on june 20 and 21. among those watching the competitions were department director of the nigerian ministry of external affairs olujimi jolaoso and acting chairman of the nigerian amateur athletic association m.a. arogundade. chinese ambassador to nigeria feng yu-chiu was also present.

men and women athletes from both countries held several joint practices through which they learnt from and exchanged experiences with each other.

the nigerian amateur athletic association gave a reception on the evening of june 21 in honour of the chinese athletes.

ambassador feng yu-chiu gave a reception yesterday evening for the team's visit to nigeria.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets Pakistan Sericulture Study Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1975)

chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with abdul hamee, leader, and all members of the pakistan sericulture study group.

the pakistan guests arrived here on may 29. they visited people's communes, units engaging in sericultural research and production, and schools and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking, kiangsu province, shanghai, kwangchow and tachai. the group will leave china for home on june 30.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Youth Gymnastic Team Concludes Visits to Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 27, 1975)

a chinese youth gymnastic team led by yuan yu-po with kao chien as deputy leader left here for albania today after its two-week friendly visit to romania.

yesterday evening, the chinese team and the romanian national gymnastic team gave a friendly exhibition performance here. their superb gymnastics was warmly applauded by romanian gymnastic enthusiasts.

during their stay in romania, the chinese young gymnasts visited plants, agricultural cooperatives and cultural and sports centres and watched the romanian national junior gymnastic championships. they had joint practice sessions with romanian gymnasts and exchanged experience with them. all this helped increase the friendship between the gymnasts of the two countries.

the chinese team was accorded a cordial and warm reception by the romanian gymnastic federation and romanian gymnasts.

### Romanian Writer Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1975)

romanian writer alexandru andritoiu concluded his friendly visit to china and left peking for home by air today.

he visited industrial and educational establishments in peking and nanking and toured places of scenic and historical interest.

lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met the romanian guest in peking and gave a dinner in his honour. yang yang, leading member of the literary and art department of the "people's daily", had a discussion with him.

the romanian writer arrived in peking on june 20 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

## CHINA AND SWEDEN

### Chinese Amity Association President Meets and Fetes Swedish-Chinese Friendship Federation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met with and gave a banquet in honour of the delegation of the swedish-chinese friendship federation led by jan myrdal, honourary president of the federation and famous writer. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

swedish ambassador to china kaj bjork and his wife and leading members of chinese departments concerned were present on the occasion.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND THAILAND

## Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Welcomes Distinguished Thai Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1975)

following is the text of the "people's daily" editorial of june 30 entitled: "a warm welcome to the distinguished thai guests":

his excellency prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj of the kingdom of thailand is due to arrive in peking on an official visit to china at the invitation of premier chou en-lai. the chinese people extend a warm welcome to the distinguished thai visitors.

thailand is a country in southeast asia with a long history. the industrious and valiant thai people waged long and heroic struggle against imperialist and colonialist enslavement and exploitation, for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. in recent years, the thai government has step by step developed relations of friendship and cooperation with asian countries and other countries in the third world, and has won widespread appreciation.

at present, people in the world are more and more awakened amidst great upheavals and are advancing with big strides. the situation in asia is excellent. the great victory of the indochinese peoples is a tremendous encouragement to the people of all countries in the world in their just struggles. the struggle of all countries and peoples in southeast asia against big-power hegemonism and power politics is daily developing. reflecting the aspirations of the southeast asian people to shake off outside interference and control, the southeast asian countries' proposition to turn southeast asia into a zone of peace and neutrality has won widespread sympathy and support internationally. as the actual situation in southeast asia has proved: the sharp contention between the superpowers is the root cause of the intranquility in this area. when one superpower has suffered setbacks and is forced to make strategic readjustments, the other superpower attempts to seize the opportunity to perpetrate expansion. however, such attempt has been exposed by many countries and peoples. so long as the people of all southeast asian countries strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they will surely be able to frustrate the schemes of the superpowers and safeguard their national independence and sovereignty.

china is a developing socialist country, belonging to the third world. we give consistent support to all the oppressed nations and peoples in their just struggles. we hold that the social system of a country should

be chosen and determined only by the people of that country, and brooks no interference by any outside force. all countries, big or small, should be equal. the chinese government and people are willing to establish and develop friendly relations with countries having different social systems on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

the people of china and thailand have a traditional friendship between them. the people of the two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. we are glad to note the new developments in the friendship between the people of the two countries and the constant increase in friendly exchanges between them in recent years. during the current visit of prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj to china, the governments of china and thailand will formally declare the establishment of diplomatic relations, thereby opening a new page in the annals of sino-thai relations. this not only reflects the common aspirations of the people of the two countries, but also conforms to their common interests. we welcome and celebrate it, and wish prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj and other distinguished thai guests a completely successful visit.

## Peking Reception for Thai Football Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1975)

the all-china sports federation and the football association of the people's republic of china gave a reception here this evening in honour of a thai football delegation led by prachoom ratanapien on the occasion of its friendly visit to china.

present at the reception were chinese minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission chuang tse-tung, president of the football association of the people's republic of china chao hsi-wu and leading members of departments concerned cheng jui-sheng, tu pao-chung, ni chih-chin, kuo lei, wang fu-yung and hsu chen-yu, as well as chinese football players.

chao hsi-wu and prachoom ratanapien spoke at the reception permeated with a friendly atmosphere. they expressed the hope that the friendship and sports exchanges between the chinese and thai people would develop constantly.

the thai football delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND US

## Chinese Archaeological Finds Exhibition Opens in San Francisco

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1975)

the exhibition of archaeological finds of the people's republic of china opens in san francisco today after it was held in washington and kansas, according to a report from san francisco.

since the public showing of chinese unearthed relics in the united states last december, american people have shown immense interest in them. nearly one million people saw the exhibition in washington and kansas. prior to its opening in san francisco, americans from 13 states and 9 cities on the west coast as well as hawaii and honolulu have organized visiting groups and made appointments for the visit.

a preview was held in san francisco yesterday evening. more than 400 persons from all walks of life, including joseph l. alioto, mayor of the city; merryn dymally, lieutenant-governor of california and john reinhardt, u.s. assistant secretary of state for public affairs, attended the preview and a grand banquet for the opening of the exhibition.

huang chen, chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states, was also present at the preview and banquet.

mayor alioto and lieutenant governor dymally spoke at the banquet. john reinhardt spoke on behalf of u.s. secretary of state henry kissinger. they all stressed that americans in california and san francisco are very pleased at the holding of the exhibition in san francisco. john reinhardt expressed the hope that the exhibition is conducive to the promotion of normalization of relations between the two countries.

cyril magnin, chairman of the working committee of the exhibition, proposed toasts to chairman mao and the chinese people at the banquet.

in his speech, chief of the chinese liaison office in the united states huang chen extended thanks to friends of various circles in san francisco and the western coast for their help and vigorous support to the exhibition. he expressed the belief that the exhibition in san francisco will be conducive to the promotion of cultural exchange and friendship between the peoples of china and the united states, just as it was in washington and kansas city.

the exhibition in san francisco will last for two months. during the period, the u.s.-china people's friendship association and other mass organizations in the city will arrange seminars, film shows and photo exhibitions to enhance mutual understanding between the american and chinese people and to make contributions to the friendship between the two peoples and to the normalization of relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Jun. 27, 1975)

mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, yesterday received chinese ambassador to zaire kung ta-fei at the presidency and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

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* NATIONAL *
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STUDY OF HISTORY

# An Historical Experience in the Triumph of the Feudal System Over the Slavery System in China

by

Kuo Chien (郭建)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 27, 1975)

The major change of any system of ownership in history is marked by the seizure of political power by the revolutionary class in the first instance and the subsequent use of the strength of political power to change on a large scale the system of ownership and to consolidate and develop the new system of ownership. The study of the process of the establishment and consolidation of the feudal system from early Ch'in to the middle part of the Western Han Dynasty in Chinese history and the study of the experience of struggle between the newly emerging landlord class and the slave-owner class on the decline at that time can deepen our comprehension of the dynamic role of the economic base of the superstructure.

The supersession of the slavery system by the feudal system took place over a long course in Chinese history. During the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, the landlord economy began to grow, but under the condition that the slave owners were in the dominant position, its process of growth was very slow and unstable.

The phenomenon of "propriety lost and music ruined" that appeared again and again in the last part of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals reflected the growing incompatibility of the superstructure of the slavery system with the growing new economic base. The important events that occurred from the last years of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals to the early part of the period of the Warring States--characterized by the absolute rule of the T'ien family in the Ch'i State, the division of the Tsin State among the Wei, Chao and Han families and the subsequent

seizure of political power in the Ch'in State by Duke Hsien of Ch'in with the support of the progressive forces--signaled that the political power of some important feudal states began to fall into the hands of the newly emerging landlord class. In the feudal states where the newly emerging landlord class had taken over political power, the growth of the landlord economy greatly gathered speed. However, the reactionaries of the old aristocracy had still great influence in political power and in society at that time. Many political institutions of the era of the slavery system had still not been abolished, there were still the old traditions, old ideas, old customs and old practices of the slavery system, and the economy of the slavery system was also still in existence. These things constantly menaced the political power of the newly emerging landlord class and at the same time also hampered the development and consolidation of the new economic base. In order to consolidate and develop itself and its economic base, the new political power had to strengthen its dictatorship over the slave-owner class in all spheres of the superstructure so as to sweep away these old forces, old systems and old ideology. For the purpose of attaining this goal, the newly emerging landlord class had waged bitter struggle over the course of several hundred years from the period of the Warring States to the middle part of Western Han.

After its seizure of political power, the newly emerging landlord class made use of state power to actively interfere with social and economic life and to hit at the restoration forces of the slave owners. It also formulated and implemented general and specific policies for the development of agricultural production to extend the material foundation of its own dictatorship.

In the early part of the period of the Warring States, various feudal states carried out political reforms one after another, thus gradually establishing the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class, implementing political and economic reforms, gradually changing the superstructure and the economic base of the slavery system, and strengthening the superstructure and the economic base of the feudal system. In Shang Yang's first political reform, the first thing done was to issue the "Land Reclamation Order" and to declare that it was lawful to reclaim wasteland and to develop the feudal system of private ownership of land, thus encouraging the extension of the landlord economy. In his second political reform, Shang Yang proclaimed "the construction of field embankments for use as borders" to enable the free buying and selling of land, thus further destroying the system of ownership of land under the slavery system and removing the shackles for the large-scale development of the feudal system of land ownership.

These major social and political reforms encountered the desperate resistance of the slave-owner class on the decline right from the beginning. The newly emerging landlord class firmly made use of the power of dictatorship to overcome such resistance and obstruction and to further social develpment. The reactionary forces in the Ch'in State had launched restoration a number of times, but in the end they were suppressed by the forces for reform. Ch'in Shih Huang was able to unify China because he firmly

adhered to this reformist line. "Han inherited the Ch'in system," and in the early part and middle part of Western Han, the Central Government adhered to the reformist line of the Ch'in Dynasty. On the one hand it made use of the strength of political power to consolidate and extend the economic base of feudalism, and on the other hand, it persisted in waging struggle against restoration.

Persistence in unification and opposition to secession and separatism were also closely related with the consolidation and development of the feudal economy. This likewise also went through a long course of violent struggle. The transformation of the feudal states under feudal separatism into a centralist feudal state was dictated by the demand for the large-scale development of the feudal economy. The unification of the six states by Ch'in also really played the role of giving tremendous impetus to the development of the feudal economy over broad areas of China.

After the unification of the six states, Ch'in Shih Huang adopted a series of measures for consolidating the unification. From the Central Government down to the prefectures and counties (under the county were groups of villages and communities) there were set up complete sets of administrative organs to form a large-scale state apparatus of feudalism. Unification and centralism were firmly supported by the newly emerging landlord class but resolutely resisted by the reactionaries that sought to restore the old system. The leading representative of the slave-owner class Lü Pu-wei recruited large numbers of Confucian scholars, and in the book "Spring and Autumn Annals of the House of Lü" published in 239 B.C., he publicized such reactionary political views as the conferment of titles on feudal princes by "reviving states that are extinct and restoring families whose line of succession has been broken," and also launched a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat. In the year 239 B.C. Shun Yü Yueh, a native of Ch'i of great learning, and a large number of reactionary Confucian scholars formed a confederation to slander the new political power. They openly clamored for following the example of the old and restoring the old and implementing the conferment of titles on feudal princes. They actually called for restoring the past system of ownership of land by slave owners and abolishing the newly emerging feudal system of land ownership. Ch'in Shih Huang unhesitatingly sentenced the chief culprits of the restoration forces to death, stood firm on centralism and safeguarded the newly emerging feudal system of land ownership.

In the early part of Western Han, the counter-revolutionary restoration forces joined hands with the local secessionist and separatist forces to wage struggle against the Central Government that clung to the Ch'in system, and this developed to become an endless succession of rebellion by the feudal princes. Besides firmly quelling such rebellion with armed forces, the Central Government also adopted many methods to diminish step by step the territory of the various feudal principalities, and to restrict and chop away the political and military power of the feudal princes in their fiefs. Many small principalities were abolished and changed into prefectures and counties with officials appointed and sent by the Central Government. Starting from the founding of Western Han, this struggle went on for more than 100 years and did not come to an end until the last rebellion of the feudal princes was suppressed under the reign of Emperor Wu of Han. Through these struggles the feudal landlord economy was finally consolidated.

The forces for the restoration of the slavery system invariably worked in collusion with the Hun political power that still carried out the slavery system. From Ch'in to Han and especially under the reigns of Ch'in Shih Huang and Emperor Wu of Han, firm resistance was put up against the armed intrusions and harassments made by the Hun slave owners, and finally the enemy was defeated by means of large-scale wars against intrusion and harassment. This was also an important factor for stabilizing the feudal political power, consolidating the feudal system and furthering the development of productive forces in society.

The newly emerging landlord class firmly adhered to the general and specific policies for stressing agriculture to strengthen the foundation, and it employed various methods to encourage the development of agricultural production and restrict the running of industry and commerce by the slave owners. When Shang Yang carried out political reforms, he used absolution from labor conscription to encourage and reward those "tillers and weavers who contributed more grain and silk fabrics." After the founding of the Ch'in Dynasty and up to the early part and middle part of Western Han, the policy of laying emphasis on agriculture was adhered to. Liu Pang had promulgated decrees and awarded plenty of land and houses to the generals, officials and soldiers. He fixed the system of taxing one part out of fifteen parts to encourage the development of agriculture by landlords and owner-farmers. He proclaimed the liberation of all those who became slaves because of poverty as peasants so as to increase the labor force for agriculture.

In order to accelerate the development of agricultural production, from King Chao of Ch'in to Ch'in Shih Huang, the strength of state power was used to organize manpower and material resources and to construct water conservation and irrigation projects on a large scale. Under the reign of Emperor Wu of Western Han, such giant water conservation projects as the Lungshou Canal and the Pai Canal were started and completed under the sponsorship of the state. The state also specially installed officials in charge of agricultural affairs (grain officials) and held them responsible for summing up and popularizing the advanced cultivation system and planting technique to raise the per-unit-area yield.

They also had implemented the running of salt and iron by the government and other policies. During the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States, some Legalist figures had practiced the monopoly of salt and iron in some feudal states. During the reign of Emperor Wu of Han, under the auspices of the Legalist figure Sang Hung-yang, the government operation of salt and iron production was further implemented. Apart from this, such economic policies as equalization of transportation, reckoning of and suing for debts, etc., were also implemented. These policies had directly or indirectly struck blows at the secessionist forces for restoration, and consolidated and developed the economic base of the feudal system.

The struggle carried out by the newly emerging landlord class in the ideological sphere had also a positive role to play in the consolidation and development of the economic base of the fuedal system.

Starting from the last years of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals when the Confucian school began to take shape, it raised the reactionary banner of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and ran around to howl for restoring the whole of the political and economic system of the state of Western Chou based on the slavery system, so that the slave-owning aristocracy and their descendants could forever enjoy political and economic prerogatives. During the middle and last parts of the period of the Warring States, under the condition of the large-scale development of the feudal system of land ownership, Mencius, the spokesmen of the slave owners on the decline, openly clamored for the restoration of the system of dividing land into nine squares, or the ownership system of the slave owners. They repudiated all new things not found in the times of King Wen, King Wu and Duke Chou as "non-conformity to propriety" and vainly attempted to stifle them. These reactionary ideas of the Confucian school hampered the reform of the social system. Those desirous of progress and reform had to wage struggle against these reactionary and decadent things. In the Ch'in State where reform was more thorough than other states, stern dictatorial measures had been adopted toward the spokesmen of the slave owners by Shang Yang under the reign of Duke Hsiao of Ch'in. The Confucian school was banned from propagating its teaching. "It was destroyed as a group and its partisans were scattered. It was prohibited from speaking and its door was sealed." Even "its books were burned and the Confucian scholars were buried alive."

Giving tit for tat to the Confucian school, the Legalists that represented the interests of the newly emerging landlord class publicized that the system, policies, etc., should change in sympathy with the change of the objective situation. They propagated the principles of the rule of law--"law does not fawn on the nobility" and "penalty does not avoid kinsmen"--to counter the Confucian principles of "honoring the honorable" and "loving the kinsmen." They publicized the idea that "the prime minister rises from the prefecture and a brave general rises from the ranks" to counter the Confucian school's deceitful talk of "benevolence, righteousness and virtue" and such transcendentalist stuff as "born with knowledge." The Legalists asserted that the rich and the poor, order and disorder, good luck and bad luck, fortune and misfortune, were determined by man and not by heaven. They also put forward for the first time in Chinese history the materialist slogan of "formulating the heavenly mandate for application."

From Shang Yang through Ch'in Shih Huang to the early part and middle part of Western Han, these revolutionary ideas of the Legalist school were all along taken as the thought for formulating policies and guiding practice, and for active propaganda and popularization. This was indispensable to the mobilization and organization of the newly emerging landlord class and the revolutionary masses to rise in struggle against the slave-owning aristocracy, to push social reform, to oppose restoration and regression and to develop the feudal economy.

The process of the founding and consolidation of the feudal system in China from early Ch'in to the middle part of Western Han clearly revealed that only by holding the reins of power and exercising dictatorship over the reactionary classes in all spheres could the newly emerging class change the old economic base and the old superstructure, use the new superstructure to

protect and strengthen the new economic base and pave the way for the development of productive forces in society. Meanwhile, it also revealed that the reform of the superstructure and the economic base constituted a process of violent class struggle, and that the struggle at various spheres of the superstructure had a decisive role to play in consolidating and developing the economic base under given conditions.

Due to their class limitations, the Legalists as the political and ideological representatives of the newly emerging landlord class at that time could not have a scientific knowledge of the relations between the supersturcutre and the economic base. They did not consciously stress the role of the superstructure, and they also had not, nor could they have, carried the struggle through to the end on the ideological and political front. Ideologically, they were historical idealists. They still looked upon the "sages" and "enlightened sovereigns" as the masters of history, but failed to see that only the masses of the people were the motive forces in the development of society. Politically, they had abolished the hereditary rights of the slave owners and feudal princes, but they did not oppose the hereditary rights of the emperor. They had abolished the prerogatives of the slave owners and the old aristocracy, but they did not abolish the prerogatives of the emperor and the new aristocracy of the landlord class. Economically, they opposed the occupation and ownership of land by the slave owners and the old aristocracy, but they did not oppose the ownership of plenty of land by the landlord class, even though the poor had "not enough land to stand on." They also could not thoroughly wipe out the remnants of the slavery system. The various policies pushed by their state power were of limited progressive character. Once the old reactionary classes were basically wiped out and the new political power had been initially consolidated, they turned the blade principally toward the peasantry, and were transformed into conservative and reactionary forces that suppressed the peasant revolution. At that time, they would trample underfoot the Legalist theories for reform and progress, pick up the Confucian ideas for restoration and regression, slightly modify them and turn them into weapons for deceiving and suppressing the peasants.

The proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat with Marxism-Leninism as the guide are essentially different from the revolution and dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class in history. They seek not to replace one form of exploitation system with another form of exploitation system, but to wipe out fundamentally all systems of exploitation. Their thoroughness cannot be matched by the revolution of any class in history, and they are really able to carry reforms in all spheres through to the end. It is also precisely because of this that they must go through a more complicated and more arduous struggle. On the ideological front, we must seriously study, publicize and defend the basic theory of Marxism, persistently criticize revisionism, and make criticism against the ideology of all reactionary classes on the decline. On the political front, we must adhere to the socialist system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and firmly wage struggle against all class enemies that vainly attempt to restore the capitalist system and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie within and outside the Party. On the economic front, we must constantly overcome the tendency toward capitalism and consolidate and strengthen the economic base

of socialism. On all fronts, we must adhere to the basic line of the Party and oppose all erroneous tendencies that run counter to the basic line.

Both the new and old revisionists publicized and extolled the reactionary "theory that only productive forces count" in order to oppose the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. Both Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were agitators of the "theory that only productive forces count." Their real objective was not to develop socialist production but a wild desire to ideologically disarm the Party and the people with this, to sabotage socialist production fundamentally, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. If we were fooled by them and instead of grasping struggle in the various spheres of the superstructure and the relations of production we grasped production for production's sake, it would be easy for us to lose our bearings and go astray. In taking this course, we actually could not step up production. Even though it could be stepped up for a while, it also would not be any socialist thing. If we really want to develop socialist production, we surely must strengthen the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. The proper study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to further stability and unity under the guidance of the basic line of the Party surely will give effective impetus to the development of the national economy.

Engels pointed out that state power "can obstruct the economy from developing in certain directions and pushit along another direction." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 483) The department of economic work of our country must implement the basic line of the Party and insure the ability of state power to push the development of the national economy in the socialist direction without degeneration into the capitalist economy. It must insure the achievement of greater, faster, better and more economical results as demanded by socialist construction, and not fewer, slower, poorer and more expensive results. Therefore, we must abide by Chairman Mao's instructions and correctly handle the relationship between the superstructure and the economic base, between the relations of production and the productive forces according to the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production. We must arrange economic plans according to the order of importance of agriculture and a series of policies calling for "walking on two legs." We must reform the system of economic management according to the principle of bringing into play the initiative from two sources--the central government and the local government. We must develop industry and agriculture and science and technique according to the spirit of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts. We must properly manage enterprises according to the "Anshan Steel Constitution." Only in this way can the socialist activism of the broad masses of the people be brought into maximum play and the productive forces be liberated and developed to the maximum extent. The consolidation of the socialist economic base and the development of the productive forces are also bound to lead to the better consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

## Lin Piao's "Fishing Art"

by

Wei Kuo-min (尉国敏)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 27, 1975)

Lin Piao hired people to pick out from piles of old papers of the exploiting classes the following statement:

"Chang Tzu-ya said: When the line is fine and the bait clear, the small fish bites at it. When the line is thick and the bait smells good, the medium fish bites at it. When the line is massive and the bait is rich, the big fish bites at it." "Therefore the fish that bites the bait can be killed and people recruited by means of emoluments are expendable."

This statement means to say that the fishing of big, medium and small fish calls for the use of three different kinds of "line" and "bait." Any kind of fish can be caught in this way. Using fish as a parable for man, this means that the allegiance of all people could be bought and won by means of gold, jade and silk. Evidently, the discussion of "fishing art" is used here to discuss the art of rule of the exploiting classes.

The bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao discovered from among the garbage pile of the exploiting classes this trash and regarded it as priceless treasure. By the side of this statement, he personally wrote the words, "like the theory of wages," "the powerful role of wages" and other jargons. What is a "theory" and "powerful role." In fact, to tell the truth, wages meant the bait in the eyes of Lin Piao. The "powerful role" also meant that by offering high wages to "win over" people, it was possible to recruit confederates to risk their lives for him to realize his counter-revolutionary political line of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." Lin Piao's wishful thinking was the use of high wages as the bait to recruit turncoats and deserters for enlarging the social foundation of counter-revolutionary restoration so that in the end the dictatorship of the proletariat could be toppled and capitalism restored. Wages, bait and seizure of power for restoration were thus linked together.

This agent of the landlord and bourgeois classes Lin Piao can be described as knowing without being told this set of "fishing art." Lin Piao and company made use of a part of the immeasurable political and economic powers they had usurped to turn the socialist system of ownership by the whole people into the system of private ownership by Lin Piao and company in those departments and units under their control, and after that they used the wealth of the state and the people to satisfy the need of their rotten and corrupt bourgeois life. Meanwhile, in accordance with the different kinds of targets dealth with, they used different kinds of enticement and bait, such as playing host to guests, giving presents, offering offices and making promises, to recruit sworn confederates for piecing together big or

small counter-revolutionary "fleets" to seize power for restoration. In step with this, they loudly sang the hackneyed tune of "material incentives" in a vain attempt to entice people into the trap, to drive a wedge into the ranks of the working class and to enlarge the social foundation he relied upon to seize power for restoration. How vicious were the aggressive designs of the wolves!

No matter how Lin Piao sought help from the "fishing art" of the exploiting classes by casting forth high wages as the bait, all true proletarian revolutionaries just pooh-poohed it. As martyr Fang Chih-min said, "A poor, pure and plain life is precisely why we revolutionaries are able to surmount many difficulties." Hard struggle is the natural political color of the proletariat. But it is also not possible to dismiss what Lin Piao preached as entirely the dream of an idiot. The reason that Lin Piao especially favored the "fishing art" and was so highly interested in using wages as the bait was that there was in socialist society still the economic base which he could utilize. We must be soberly aware of this point.

In our socialist society, labor power is no longer a commodity. The workers directly contribute their strength toward building socialism in the capacity of the masters of the country. Wages are but a form for the distribution of consumer goods by means of money according to the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work." However, it should be clearly seen that since socialist society is just born out of the old society, it is thus in every respect, economically, normally and intellectually, inevitably stamped with traces of the old society. The bourgeois right still occupies a dominant position in the sector of distribution. Although the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" has made revolution against the phenomenon that "the laborer gains nothing and the gainer does not labor" in the old society, the principle of exchange at equal value is still practiced in the sector of distribution, and distribution is realized through the form of different grades of wages. This gives rise to actual inequality. If the bourgeois right found in the sector of distribution is not restricted as needed but is extended by means of "high wages," "material incentives," etc., then under given conditions, a very small number of people will turn the large amount of money in their possession into capital for use as a means of exploitation. There is still a possibility for money to become a "very resourceful" means of exploitation, and the ghost of money worship is bound to encroach upon political life within the Party to dazzle the minds and eyes of some people, thus making them fight for fame in the court and profit in the market. Under such circumstances, a section of people will degenerate to become new bourgeois and form the social foundation for restoring capitalism. Out of his counter-revolutionary instinct, Lin Piao vainly attempted to make use of the bourgeois right that inevitably existed in socialist society and the idea of bourgeois right in the minds of a section of people to attack the proletariat so as to attain his goal of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

According to a similar logic of the exploiting classes, those desirous of "fishing" people with "bait" will in turn also "bite the bait" of others. By practicing national betrayal and capitulation to the enemy, had not Lin Piao been "hooked" by social imperialism? Even if he had not crashed to his death in the midway, he also would never come to any good end.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

# Closely Link Up Factories and Schools and Properly Carry Out the Revolution in Education

- an initial understanding on the organization of factories and schools to establish links in starting and running "workshops outside the factories"

by

the Mutanchiang Municipal Education Bureau,
Heilungkiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 13, 1975)

Spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the CCP Mutanchiang Municipal Committee have strengthened their leadership over the revolution in education and summed up and popularized the experience in linking up urban schools with factories to jointly operate "workshops outside the factories." At present, of the 53 middle and primary schools in the city, 29 have established links with factories and run "workshops outside the factories." The industrial and communications departments of the municipal Party committee are presently helping us formulate overall plans in an effort to closely link up the factories and schools and make a greater success of the revolution in education.

## Sum Up Experiences and Guide the Whole Area with Selected Spots

How should the middle and primary schools in cities and towns launch the open-door-school-operation program in various forms according to local conditions? In practice, we have made an initial exploration.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students in our municipality, true to Chairman Mao's teaching that "education must serve proletarian politics and be integrated with productive labor" and under the leadership of the worker propaganda teams, have consistently implemented the "May 7 Directive" by linking up the schools with factories and production teams, starting school-run factories and farms and carrying out open-door-school-operation activities in various forms. In the field of learning industrial work, the school-run factories of many schools that have incorporated the state plan or adopted the forms of repairing old equipment, utilizing waste material, and bringing material for processing are well operated. With the energetic support of factories and enterprises, some schools have also energetically created conditions for the operation of factories.

For instance, in early 1974, the primary school for the children of our Northern Tools Factory was linked up with the Mutual Inductors Factory to jointly operate a "workshop outside the factory" for the processing of "iron core." Some of the equipment, together with the raw and semi-processed

materials and production technology, were handed over to the school by the factory. Workers were made available to guide the teachers and students in production. The two sides signed a contract, and the parts for products were processed according to the factory plan. A good base was thus set up for the revolutionary teachers and students to learn industrial work.

The organization of the students to participate in productive labor helps stamp them ideologically with the brand of the proletariat mark and cultivate the communist morality when they are young. Therefore, the municipal Party committee decided to sum up and popularize the experience in linking up the factories and shhools and running "workshops outside the factories." In May last year, an open-door-school-operation work conference on implementing the "May 7 Directive" was convened with the participation of the principal responsible persons of various bureaux, factories and enterprises and school Party organizations. Everyone was organized to seriously study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on the revolution in education and to further arouse enthusiasm for cooperation between factories and schools in making a success of the revolution in education. The workers and cadres of many units said, "To do a good job in the revolution in education is a major matter bearing on the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. We of the working class must take proper care of it!" Thanks to the active concern and support of various factories and enterprises, the development of "workshops outside the factories" was made possible at a relatively fast pace, thus giving impetus to the operation of schools on an open-door basis.

## Teaching and Production Promote Each Other

After one year of practice, the broad masses of workers and teachers are of the view that the running of "workshop outside the factories" is a good form for establishing links between factories and schools and launching activities in learning industrial work.

Chairman Mao points out: "To realize the proletarian revolution in education, there must be the leadership of the working class as well as the participation of the working masses." Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, with the workers propaganda teams ushered into the schools in our municipality, much achievements have been made in leading and participating in the revolution in education. At present, due to the extensive operation of "workshops outside the factories," the schools are frequented by more workers, and the factories are frequented by more teachers and students. The ties between the factories and schools have become closer.

In order to run well the "workshops outside the factories," various factories have sent some workers with a high awareness of the two-line struggle and a good knowledge of production technique to the "workshops outside the factories" to guide the teachers and students in study and production. Some factories have also set up leadership groups and put school educational revolution work on the work agenda of the Party branch.

After a link up was established with the No. 7 Middle School, the Electrical Engineering Instruments Factory fervently helped the school to set up a "workshop outside the factory." At the most crucial moment of setting up the

workshop, the workers and school teachers and students fought together courageously and continuously. The "workshop outside the factory" was quickly set up. The factory Party branch showed great concern for the revolution in education in the school and actively cooperated with the school in taking the transformation of students' thinking as the primary task of the "workshop outside the factory." Workers were constantly organized to give students education in class struggle and the two-line struggle. In the course of learning industrial work in the "workshop outside the factory," the students found that there were people to watch their thinking, guide them in work, teach them technical knowledge and take care of their safety. Every day there were people to give them lectures, and every week they learned something. By continuously overcoming the thinking to look down upon labor and put technique above all else, and embracing the idea of linking theory with practice, cherishing the workers and peasants and making up their minds in striking root in the countryside to make revolution, they had conspicuously changed their spiritual outlook. They said, "With the master workmen teaching us by words and deeds, we have come to realize that our coming to the "workshop outside the factory" is not simply to learn technique but, more importantly, to acquire the fine ideological quality of the working class and to eliminate the ideological influence of revisionism." The students of the graduating class also expressed one after another that they intended to bring the results of their activities in learning industrial work to the countryside, take practical action to criticize such fallacies as "getting learned in order to be an official" preached by Lin Piao and Confucius and become a new type of peasants with socialist consciousness and culture.

Because the types of product are fixed in the "workshop outside the factories," the level of production is stable and their supply, production and marketing are all incorporated into the state plan, the schools could therefore carry out with concentrated energy activities to learn industrial work in a planned manner with the goal in mind according to the spirit of the "May 7 Directive," strive to practice the integration of teaching with productive labor, of the big classroom with the small classroom, of theory with practice, and of the full-time teachers with the part-time teachers, constantly improve the teaching contents and teaching methods, deepen the revolution in education, and better train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The "workshops outside the factories" provide an extremely good opportunity for the school teachers to participate in productive labor, maintain broad contacts with the working class, get re-educated politically, and study again vocationally. A female teacher of the primary school for the children of the Northern Tools Factory shrank from filthy and tiring work when she came to work at the factory. Later, seeing that the several female workers sent by the Mutual Inductors Factory to the "workshop outside the factory" worked diligently and earnestly and were engrossed in their work, she was deeply moved. Knowing that she had not been steeled in labor and had not the thoughts and feelings of the laboring people, she raised her consciousness in transforming her world outlook and doing a good job in educational work with unflagging efforts.

Through running "workshops outside the factories" the factories have supported the revolution in education and the schools have also supported industrial production. After the Mutual Inductors Factory jointly ran the "workshop outside the factory" with the children of the Northern Tools Factory, five new products had been put out.

## Direct Efforts Toward "Cultivating People"

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, many students, by conducting investigations side by side with the study of Marxism in conjunction with the workers, have come to realize that under the dictatorship of the proletariat, they must seriously criticize revisionism and continuously transform their own world outlook in struggle. They show greater concern for collective interests and take good care of public property. Some time ago, the teachers and students of the Chingkangshan Primary School went to the "workshop outside the factory" to do manual work. After listening to the report by old master workman Chi of a Chinese medicine laboratory that contrasted the sufferings of the past with today's happiness, the students received a profound course of education in class struggle and the two-line struggle. They knew how the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants suffered due to the shortage of doctors and medicine in the old society and how they enjoyed the privileges of cooperative medicine under the socialist system of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They knew why the Chinese medicine laboratory of today produced medicine to serve the health of the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. They were serious and responsible and paid attention to economy in the course of work. When this student went to fetch or deliver boxes containing medicine on rainy days, they would rather get wet themselves and throw their raincoats on the boxes. They also repaired over 21,600 discarded boxes, thus saving nearly ¥1,000 for the state. When making hawthorn pills, the students of the two classes--the 3rd of the 5th grade and the second of the 4th grade--studied "The Story of Camp Training in the Apple Orchard" about the PLA, consciously observed the "three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention," and turned out in succession six consignments of hawthorn pills, without any student freely helping themselves to or taking away anything. Their good showing in the study of politics, in solidarity and mutual help, and in cherishing labor, won wide praises.

In order to do a better job in linking up the factories and schools and run well the "workshops outside the factories," we must hereafter strive harder to study a series of important directives by Chairman Mao on the revolution in education and strive to devote our energy to training successors to the revolutionary cause. We are prepared to exploit the "workshops outside the factories" and other teaching positions, to conduct well for the students this main course of study in class struggle, to pay attention to integrating the teaching of theory with practice, to develop the ability of the students to analyze and solve problems, to give full play to the role of the "workshops outside the factories" in building and transforming the ranks of teachers, and to develop closer ties between the factories and schools, so that the factories and schools can gradually march in step in the dispatch of worker propaganda teams, the establishment of links between factories and schools and the operation of "workshops outside the factories."

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

## Many Young People of East China City Settle in Countryside

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 29, 1975)

from late april to early june this year, 26,000 middle school graduates of chingtao city in the shantung peninsula have settled in the countryside.

this is one result of the conscientious study of chairman mao's theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat by the cadres and masses of chingtao, which has greatly promoted industrial production and given the city a new look since the beginning of the year. young people, with chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory as a weapon, have undertaken profound criticism of the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao and the doctrines of confucius and mencius and made up their minds to break with the old traditional contempt for manual labour and to integrate with the workers and peasants.

a number of sons and daughters of cadres police of the public security department challenged all other educated young people and their parents. in their challenge they wrote: "we are going to take root in the countryside and help build it up. we will brave all hardships and difficulties and become path-breakers in opening up wasteland rather than spend our time enjoying ourselves in beautiful gardens. we want to contribute all our efforts to the great cause of socialism and be pioneers in the building of communism." their revolutionary action won praise from other young people and their parents.

cadres of party and government departments and leading organs of the chinese people's liberation army units in the city took it as a major question affecting the upbringing of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and vied with each other in encouraging their children to settle in the countryside. children of many leading cadres of the city's revolutionary committee and of divisional commanders of the p.l.a. peihai fleet and chingtao garrison were among the first to go to the countryside. they were followed by the children of cadres, communist party members and old workers in various factories, government organs and schools.

communist party member wan chih-yu, a veteran worker of the chingtao water-glass factory, organized a family meeting at which they recalled their sufferings in the old society in comparison with their present happiness. this sharpened the class consciousness of

the whole family and they all happily agreed to back up two of their youngsters who wanted to go to the countryside.

more than two hundred outstanding cadres have been selected to accompany the educated young people to the countryside.

a 50,000-strong rally, sponsored by the city revolutionary committee, was held before the departure of the young people to the rural areas.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Veteran Traditional Chinese Medicine Doctor
Trains Barefoot Doctors

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 29, 1975)

eightyone-year-old communist party member min yuan-ching, a veteran doctor of traditional chinese medicine in hunan province's shihmen county, has summed up his clinical experience in more than 80 books that have 1,140,000 words and 6,300 drawings to help barefoot doctors.

in the old society, min yuan-ching worked as a traditional practitioner. after liberation, he became a doctor of the people, his family was emancipated politically and economically, and enjoyed a happy life. contrasting the old society and the new, he cherishes infinite proletarian love for chairman mao, the communist party and the poor and lower-middle peasants. he is determined to serve the people wholeheartedly.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, he worked in the nanchen people's commune in shihmen county. the mountainous area was sparsely populated and transport facilities were poor. it was difficult for local patients to consult doctors and buy medicine. when measles broke out one year in the chinho production brigade, min yuan-ching hurried to the spot as soon as he heard the news. he went from house to house, giving treatment to the patients. the infectious disease was soon wiped out.

to help resolve the problem of shortage of doctors and medicine in the chinho brigade once and for all, he asked the party committee of the nanchen commune for transfer. with the support and under the leadership of the party organization, he settled in the village to practise, collect and process medicinal herbs and,

above all, train local doctors. in five months, they collected and prepared 3,500 kilogrammes of herbal medicine for more than 100 prescriptions. this enabled the brigade to start a free medical service for its peasants. an on-the-spot meeting was called in the chinho brigade in 1965 and its advanced experience was popularized throughout the county.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, min yuan-ching worked hard, determined to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary medical line and run the rural medical service well. he crossed hills and dales to help brigades resolve problems. when the panchiao brigade was short of medicine for its medical service, he collected medicinal herbs and delivered them to the brigade basket by basket. he trained barefoot doctors for the anchia brigade when he learned the brigade had not enough doctors. by 1970, a cooperative medical service was set up in every brigade of the nanchen commune as well as in the neighbouring communes and brigades.

in 1971, min yuan-ching was transferred to the regional hospital. the first thing he did after his arrival was suggesting to the hospital party organization that the hospital help consolidate and develop rural cooperative medical service. on his suggestion, eight of the more than 20 medical workers of the hospital now work in villages all the year round. the hospital helps communes and brigades in their cooperative medical service and helps them train barefoot doctors by raising their political consciousness and technical skill.

the hospital ran training courses for barefoot doctors in early 1973. min yuan-ching noticed that chang chih-tang, a new barefoot doctor from the chunglin commune, showed dedication and was keen to learn. min yuan-ching gave lecture in the day, helped chang chih-tang review his lesson in the evening, and explained whatever chang did not understand. after the training course was over, min yuan-ching went with chang chih-tang to the chunglin commune to help him in his practice and in summing up experience gained in the course of practice. min gave his "book of medicine" to chang chih-tang. chang chih-tang was moved. he expressed his determination to learn from veteran doctors their good ideology and vocational proficiency and serve the people heart and soul.

WOMEN ADMINISTRATORS

Women Administrators in East China Filature

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 29, 1975)

over half of the 113 managing staff members of the wusih no. 2 filature in east china kiangsu province are women. more than 80 per cent of the 1,400 workers are women and they proudly say: "we women are capable of managing our factory exclamation"

there are eight workshops and seven are headed by women who also do all the administrative work.

this well-managed filature is outstanding for its political education, financial work, skill, culture, education and health work, serving proletarian politics and benefiting production. it has fulfilled the state production plan before schedule every year and the quality of product remains the country's best, enjoying a wide domestic and international market.

the vice-chairman of the filature's party committee, liu ah-pao, began working as a child of nine. her work-day of 13 to 14 hours could not support herself. in the old society, workers were like slaves and women workers suffered the most. after liberation, liu ah-pao worked very hard and was commended as a labour model. during the great proletarian cultural revolution she became a leading member of the filature on the unanimous recommendation of the women workers and with the approval of the higher leading organ.

now 51-year-old, liu ah-pao lacked self-confidence when this happened. "i am an ordinary worker and had no experience in managerial work," she recalled. "but on second thought, i realized that the party and the workers were entrusting me to exercise power for them. the chinese communist party has successfully led the workers in winning liberation, so how could i refuse? i must live up to the expectations of the communist party and chairman mao. chairman mao said: 'times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too.' so i knew i must do my best."

liu ah-pao could read and write only a little after liberation, and this handicapped her work. work mates helped her, and off shift she often stayed up very late to acquire literacy. now she can read out reports at meetings and take notes.

she said: "but the heart of doing administrative work well is to rely on the workers." the state not long

ago asked the filature to produce a fine grade of raw silk. the technicians set a slow reeling speed in the hope of achieving high quality, but the result was the opposite. the women reelers complained that the speed was unsuitable.

liu ah-pao asked the technicians to go with her to workshop to study with the workers how speed affected quality, quantity and raw material consumption. they also visited other filatures. finally the technical department worked out the correct speed for up-to-standard products.

jui liu-feng, the deputy head of the production section helped to work out a method with other women workers to improve the quality of silk material, raising quality two grades.

the automatic reelers were installed in 1965 and were designed to produce one specification of silk but required fine raw material.

supported by the factory's party committee, jui liu-feng set about studying this problem. she carefully studied how the women tended their machines. summing up their experience in big character posters, she invited the workers to raise opinions. after many experiments, the new method was worked out and other filatures are using it.

sun wei, the party secretary of the filature said: "our administrative work is based on the party's line of relying on the masses. ordinary workers are elected to leading posts and the rank and file have the right to supervise the work of the filature."

the filature conducts a rectification movement twice a year to ensure women workers' supervision and participation in management. the women workers send representatives to meetings to listen to reports made by leading members and give their suggestions and opinions to improve the work.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

## North China City Doctors Help Set Up Rural Medical Service

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jun. 30, 1975)

twentysix

hopei province city doctors have helped develop the cooperative medical service for 100 production brigades in chohsien county where they went in 1971 in response to chairman mao's call to put the stress on the rural areas.

they settled in the kaokuanchuang commune, and the chohsien communist party committee decided to expand the small clinic there into a hospital. with the help of the peasants, they built a 75-room hospital of adobe bricks in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they also made many simple medical instruments and pieces of equipment.

to accommodate the patients from the county and two neighbouring ones, the hospital works round-the-clock to serve the peasants, and combine the methods of western and traditional chinese medicine. further, patients are arranged to receive examinations and treatment right in their homes when their condition permits. the medical workers tour several villages every day to attend these patients.

the city doctors have performed 1,000 major and medium operations in the past four years.

they set up a health work school under the hospital to train rural barefoot doctors. over 220 barefoot doctors have finished the courses, and each production team now has one.

the hospital party branch, first of all, educates each group of new students in the party's basic line to enhance their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. a teaching group of the heads of various hospital departments has been formed, and lectures are given by doctors of both western and traditional chinese medicine, who guide the students in the out-patient clinic.

these trainees can now prevent and treat common and recurrent diseases and give emergency treatment to patients of acute complaints.

a veteran practitioner of the traditional school, chang han-ju passes on to the barefoot doctors the prescriptions he had collected over many years. members of the pharmacy have gathered and grown herbs with the barefoot doctors and made up more than 80 kinds of medicine.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

## Sinkiang Reports Good Lambing Season

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jun. 30, 1975)

a total of 6,000,000 lambs and calves have been added this year in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china, despite serious natural adversities. the survival rate is over 90 percent.

this is the sixth good year since 1970. last year the livestock-breeding areas in sinkiang were hit by drought, strong wind or snowstorms, followed by low temperature and a dry spell in the spring of this year. but the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat enhanced the herdsmen's enthusiasm for socialism. they built large numbers of irrigation projects, put up countless animals sheds, and stored up huge quantities of forage.

marxist-leninist theoretical study groups and evening political schools were set up in the people's communes and their sub-divisions in the stockbreeding areas in the poerhtala mongolian autonomous prefecture on the western border. through the study, the herdsmen and cadres of various nationalities pledged to tend the herds with meticulous care. as a result, the young animals' survival rate was as high as 96 per cent.

in the tahcheng area, bad weather affected the grassland and caused many difficulties in the lambing season. the herdsmen and cadres went all out to build irrigation ditches and sink wells, bringing the dry grassland under irrigation and watering the animals. braving wind and snow storms, they built more sheds and folds. they had more than 440,000 lambs and achieved a 94.7 percent survival rate.

the herdsmen in hocheng county in the ili kazakh autonomous prefecture completed a 20-kilometre-long canal in a short period to lead in water to irrigate more than 1,000 hectares of pastureland and fodder crops. as a result, more than 90,000 lambs were delivered, and the survival rate was 95 percent.

AFFORESTATION

## Southwest China Province Tops Afforestation Plan

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Jun. 30, 1975)

now a major forest area in southwest china, kweichow province has expanded its wooded acreage 2.2 times the amount in 1949 and regenerated another 200,000 hectares. roughly 80,000 hectares are afforested each year.

over 80 state forest farms and 4,000 forest farms belonging to people's communes and production brigades provide the state with huge supplies of timber.

over one million workdays were put in last winter and spring to land levelling and planting saplings in hilly areas throughout the province. nearly two-fifths of the 306,000 hectares afforested were sown by air up to may this year, an all time record and 30 per cent higher than in the same 1974 period. large tracts have been grown to saplings. maturing forests since 1966 cover more than one million hectares, 53 per cent higher than in the previous 17 years.

kweichow abounds in rapid growing, sturdy fir and pine. recent scientific research developed a new variety of fir that matures in 8 years.

kweichow is also wooded in parts with tea oil, tung and olive trees; eucommia, valued in traditional chinese medicine; and other trees on which lac-secreting insects live.

GOOD HARVESTS

## East China Plain Reports Good Summer Harvest

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jun. 30, 1975)

the huaipei plain in anhwei province, one of china's wheat producers, reported a good harvest of wheat this summer from 1,260,000 hectares with an estimated total output nearly 20 percent higher than last year's figure.

an atmosphere of jubilation prevails throughout the 20 counties on the plain. heaps of wheat piled up on the threshing grounds of every production brigade and threshing machines are humming day and night.

packed vehicles and carts are busy sending agricultural tax and surplus grain to state granaries.

Leading cadres of the prefectures, counties and communes in the area all agree that the good harvest stems from the implementation of the principle of "grasping revolution and promoting production".

the party committee of tangshan county, located on an abandoned course of the yellow river, called a meeting before the start of the harvest to exchange experience in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and spread advanced experience throughout the county. this fired the masses of the county with greater enthusiasm for study and for building socialism. they gathered in the 34,600 hectares of wheat in only five days while strengthening management of the 27,000 hectares of standing crops.

cadres and commune members of the fuyang administrative prefecture pledged to make a greater contribution to the country's socialist construction after they brought in a good harvest. by june 13, all the 11 counties of the prefecture had overfulfilled their quotas for tax in kind and surplus grain to the state.

leading cadres at all levels in the huaipei area carried forward the same vigour as displayed by the revolutionaries in the years of revolutionary wars. they went to grassroots units and worked shoulder to shoulder with commune members while strengthening leadership over both revolution and production.

woyang county on the northern edge of the plain used to be plagued by floods and drought and wheat output remained stagnant for a long period. after autumn harvest last year, seven standing committee members of the county party committee and 700 cadres at the county and commune levels went to work in selected communes and production brigades. they joined local commune members in levelling land, collecting manure and building water conservancy projects so as to improve farming conditions. in april this year, the county's wheat fields were attacked by army worms. the cadres immediately organized a four-day battle which saved 40,000 hectares of wheat fields from the attack. the county finally achieved a 40 per cent increase in total wheat output over last year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

## Albanian Government Economic Delegation Visits Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 30, 1975)

the albanian government economic delegation led by adil carcani, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers, concluded its visit to shanghai and left here for peking by special plane this evening accompanied by fang yi, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

adil carcani and other albanian comrades-in-arms arrived in shanghai from changsha on june 28. they visited the shanghai metallurgical plant, the shanghai no. 1 iron and steel plant, the yaolung chemical works and the shanghai iron and steel research institute. they were given a warm welcome and cordial reception wherever they went. comrade adil carcani cordially shook hands and talked with the workers and conveyed to the shanghai workers, engineers and technicians the warm regards of the people and workers of albania. the warm atmosphere was characterized by the militant unity of the people of china and albania. the delegation attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "pan shih wan" at a soiree.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet yesterday in honour of the delegation. attending the banquet were ma tien-shui and wang hsiu-chen, members of the c.p.c. central committee, secretaries of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. in their toasts, comrade ma tien-shui and comrade adil carcani expressed the hope that the indestructible and militant friendship between the chinese and albanian people would remain evergreen.

upon their arrival in and departure from shanghai, the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by comrade wang hsiu-chen and standing committee member of the municipal party committee huang tao, as well as leading members of departments concerned.

yesterday, deputy delegation leader petro dode and some members of the delegation visited the takang oilfield in the company of han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and hsu hsin, secretary of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Museum Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 29, 1975)

the british museum delegation led by malcolm macdonald, president of the great britain-china centre, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by train today.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by wang lan-hsi, leading member of the kwangtung branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chung han-chiu, standing council member of the association.

before its arrival in kwangchow on june 27, the british museum delegation toured peking, sian, loyang, nanking, soochow and shanghai.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Pavilion of "Man and His World" Opens in Montreal

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Jun. 28, 1975)

the chinese pavilion in the 1975 international fair of "man and his world", sponsored by the canada-china society in montreal, held its opening ceremony yesterday evening.

eileen lin (wife of professor paul t. k. lin), director-general of the chinese pavilion, jean drapeau, mayor of montreal, and chang wen-chin, chinese ambassador to canada, spoke at the ceremony. they all hoped that the pavilion will help strengthen the friendship and understanding between the canadian and chinese peoples.

a reception was given by the society in the pavilion immediately after the ceremony.

among the 200 guests attending the ceremony and the reception were: denis lazure, chairman of the society; m. weil, chairman of the bethune memorial committee; a. cohen, city councillor of montreal and professor paul t. k. lin, director of the centre for east asian studies of mcgill university.

the guests showed great interests in the chinese paintings, handicrafts, photographs and other exhibits which reflect the achievements gained by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

before the ceremony, mayor jean drapeau gave a dinner to ambassador chang wen-chin and a number of canadian friends.

CHINA AND INDIA

## Indira Gandhi Government's Ferocious Features Fully Exposed

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1975)

the "people's daily" today carries an article written by jen ku-ping entitled "ferocious features fully exposed" commenting on the proclamation of a state of emergency by the indira gandhi government of india. the article reads:

the indian government flagrantly mobilized large numbers of troops and police on the early morning of june 26 to make massive arrests of leaders of opposition parties across the country and at the same time imposed an overall news censorship. then, indira gandhi and company declared a national "state of of emergency" on the pretext that the security of the state is "threatened". instantly, police cars were cruising the streets as if confronted by a formidable enemy and an atmosphere of tension and terror prevailed.

what has so "threatened" india's security that the indira gandhi government has not scrupled to adopt such suppressive measures?

the cause is not far to seek. since the indian high court of allahabad in a verdict on june 12 found indira gandhi guilty of corrupt practices in the 1971 elections and disqualified her as member of parliament, the voices demanding her resignation have been mounting in various places of india. in addition to the strong demand for

indira gandhi's immediate resignation made by the indian opposition parties and public opinion, more and more people have taken to the street and staged demonstrations demanding that indira gandhi step down. in face of an imminent "nation-wide struggle" to throw indira gandhi out of office, the sanctimonious indira gandhi government did not hesitate to discard the last shred of the figleaf of "democracy" and nakedly laid bare its ferocious features.

in the past decade since indira gandhi assumed the premiership, she has done her utmost to defend the interests of the big landlord class and the big bourgeoisie of india and pursued a reactionary domestic and foreign policy. however, in her broadcast speech proclaiming the "state of emergency", she has the effrontery to describe herself as a defender of the "democratic system". the very opposite is the fact domestically, the indira gandhi regime has all along exercised a dictatorial rule, frenziedly suppressed the revolutionary movements, ruthlessly persecuted the working masses who demand democratic rights and better living conditions and unscrupulously oppressed progressive people and public opinion advocating justice. in a word, "indira is india and india is indira", those who bow before her survive and those who resist perish. in the same speech, she also boasted that she had introduced "certain progressive measures of benefit to the common man and woman of india". this is a deceitful talk pure and simple. everybody knows that as a result of the indira gandhi government's "benevolent rule", the indian economy is in a mess. production is stagnating, commodity prices are skyrocketing, grain shortage is acute and famine is stalking the land. and these are the "benefits" the indira gandhi government has brought to the indian people. moreover, internationally the indira gandhi government has thrown itself into the lap of soviet revisionist social-imperialism, which has brought about increasing colonialization of india's economy. it also committed aggression and expansion on the south asia subcontinent, dismembering, annexing and bullying other countries. it has brought not only instability to its neighbours but also misfortune to the country and the people. where is the shadow of the "benefits"? indira gandhi's reactionary rule has already aroused strong indignation and resistance among the indian people. the present political tempest is an expression of the daily deepening political and economic crisis in india.

it is precisely this indira gandhi who has been all along backed by the gentlemen in the kremlin. all of the indira gandhi government's reactionary measures and criminal acts at home and abroad have won the plaudits and support of soviet revisionism. on this occasion, it is again the soviet revisionists who have impatiently stepped forward to defend indira gandhi, alleging that

the corrupt election practices were only "fabrications by the opposition". in a word, the soviet revisionists sometimes give advices and make suggestions to her behind the scenes, sometimes openly come out to whitewash her in a vain attempt to help her tide over the crisis.

the reason why the soviet revisionist social-imperialists try so painstakingly to prop up indira gandhi is because they want to continue their control of india so as to scramble for hegemony with the other super-power in south asia. and indira gandhi desires to become the junior hegemonic power in this area under the patronage of soviet revisionism. however, india belongs to the indian people who will not tolerate for long the reactionary rule of the indira gandhi regime or allow anybody to sell out their country to a super-power. all those who hire themselves out to imperialism, no matter how rampant they may be for a time, will never come to a good end, just like their bosses behind the scenes.

CHINA AND IRAN

Peking Reception in Honor of Iranair Inaugural Flight Guests to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1975)

the general administration of civil aviation of china gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the inauguration of the iranair flight to china and welcome the iranair inaugural flight guests to china.

the iranair inaugural flight guests to china arrived in peking by air this morning. leaders are mrs. safieh firouz, mrs. gen. hashemi nejad, mrs. khazimeh a'alam and mrs. ansari, and guests include personages from education, press, trade, tourism, civil aviation and other circles.

attending the reception were ahmad-ali bahrami, iranian ambassador to china, and guity, iran air manager in china.

present were liu tsun-hsin, director-general, and shen tu, deputy director-general, of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned, including pai shou-yi and cheng yuan-hsing.

deputy director-general shen tu first proposed a toast at the reception permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

he said: "the formal inauguration of the peking-tehran air line is a result of the close cooperation and common efforts of the chinese and iranian governments." he expressed the deep conviction that this "aerial silk road" would further facilitate mutual support and help between the people of china and iran in their common struggle." the long historical contacts and traditional friendship between our two peoples will be steadily consolidated and developed," shen tu stressed.

in his toast, ali asghar azizi, deputy managing director of public relations of iran air, said: "the friendship between the people of iran and china has a long history. long times ago, the two peoples had come to understand each other and made friendly exchanges. the opening of the tehran-peking air service not only shortens the distance of the 'silk road' but also helps establish closer relations between the two countries."

CHINA AND ITALY

## Third National Congress of Italy-China Association Held in Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, Jun. 30, 1975)

the third national congress of the italy-china association was held here on june 28 and 29 with some 300 representatives of the association and friendly personages attending.

the secretary-general, giorgio zucchetti, made a report on the work of the association on behalf of the presidium. the report and a resolution were unanimously adopted at the congress.

the congress unanimously adopted a new constitution and elected a new national committee.

the list of the honourable presidium, with leader of the socialist party pietro nenni as a member, was also adopted unanimously.

chinese ambassador to italy han ke-hua attended the opening ceremony of the congress.

the newly-elected national committee of the italy-china friendship association held its first session yesterday evening, at which a presidium was elected. the presidium re-appointed giorgio zucchetti secretary-general of the association.

found in 1962, the italy-china friendship association has achieved a big development in its organizational work and activities, especially in recent years. now it has 80 branches throughout the country and has its representatives in over 200 cities and towns.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

### Chinese Amity Association President Meets Jamaican Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and feted maurice samuel tenn, parliamentary secretary of the jamaican ministry of finance and senator. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

after his arrival in peking on june 26 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the jamaican friend visited industrial and agricultural units. he will tour southern china before leaving for home.

CHINA AND JAPAN

### Hideji Kawasaki Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1975)

hideji kawasaki, former diet member of the liberal democratic party of japan and chairman of the japan exchange association of world youth and juniors, and his party wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

seeing them off at the airport were vice-president chang hsiang-shan and secretary-general sun ping-hua, of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND KENYA

## Chinese Basketball Association Gives Reception in Honor of Kenyan Men's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1975)

the chinese basketball association gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome a kenyan men's basketball team on its friendly visit to china. team leader is tony olubulyera and deputy team leader is simon kamou.

attending the reception were chung shih-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation; mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association, and leading members of organizations concerned chou cheng and chang ming-tseng, as well as chinese basketball coaches and players.

the kenyan men's basketball team arrived in peking by air today.

CHINA AND KOREA

## Korean Ambassador to China Hyun Jun Keuk Gives Banquet for Korean People's Army Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1975)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet in the embassy here today on the occasion of the visit to china of the korean people's army friendship visiting group.

among the guests were chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wei po-ting, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; pai hsiang-kuo, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, as well as leading members of departments concerned yang chen, chai cheng-wen, hu chi-tsai, shih hsia, yang yi, shang li-ko and ho chang-ming.

attending the banquet were lieutenant general cho myong son, leader of the korean people's army friendship visiting group and deputy chief of general staff of the korean people's army, senior colonel pak sang yun, deputy leader of the group, as well as all members of the visiting group; and sr. col. kang song chol, military attache of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

at the banquet permeated with an atmosphere of friendship, cho myong son and chang tsai-chien proposed toasts greeting the constant strengthening and development of the militant friendship sealed in blood between the two peoples and two armies of china and korea.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1975)

the romanian tourist group with petrelecan ioan as its leader and aurel voicu as its deputy leader left peking for home today and yesterday in two separate groups after visiting peking, kwangchow, kueilin, changsha (shaoshan) and shanghai.

cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, met the group and gave a banquet in its honour on june 28.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Revisionists Plunder Mongolia's Minerals
Under Signboard of "Joint Exploitation"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1975)

to further control and plunder mongolia's mineral deposits, the soviet revisionists are actively preparing for the establishment of a so-called international geological prospecting team with the participation of members of the council for mutual economic assistance to carry out geological prospecting in mongolia. this is another step taken by the soviet revisionists in stepping up the plunder of mongolia's mineral deposits.

tass reported on may 27 that the proposed international geological prospecting team will start work next year in "north kerulen area with promise of important minerals." he report said that "the primary task" set for mongolia in the "comprehensive programme of economic integration" of the c.m.e.a. "is to examine the possibilities of exploiting coking coal, copper, tungsten, molybdenum, tin and other minerals". "operation funds of the team will be equally shared by the participating countries without retribution," it added.

it is an old trick of the soviet revisionists to make participating countries share the burden of funds, equipment and manpower in a project under the signboard of "joint exploitation" while they get the maximum advantage from it. after mongolia joined the c.m.e.a. in 1962, the soviet revisionists, under the signboard of "joint exploitation", have asked c.m.e.a. members to participate in geological prospecting in mongolia and set up in ulan bator the headquarters of the c.m.e.a. permanent geological commission. once promising mineral deposits are discovered, the soviet revisionists, revealing their rapacious nature, will kick others aside and monopolize the exploitation of the mineral. for example, the erdenedin-obo cooper-molybdenum deposits in bulgan province and the tolgoit gold deposits in selenge province were discovered respectively by czechoslovak and g.d.r. geologists in the 1960s, but they are now monopolized by the soviet revisionists. when it was put into operation the erdenedin-obo copper-molybdenum mine was called a soviet-mongolian "joint-stock" enterprise, but the director of the administration of this mine was sent from moscow. the tolgoit gold mine is still under construction but it has been put under the administration of the "mongolian-soviet joint-stock company for non-ferrous metals" with a soviet manager. therefore, so-called "joint exploitation" is only a smokescreen, and joint stock enterprises are in fact entirely in the hands of the soviet revisionists.

what merits particular attention is that to meet their own needs, the soviet revisionists in recent years have markedly increased their investment in and credits to mongolia's mining industry with a view to plundering more mineral products. according to soviet plans, the volume of geological prospecting in mongolia in the current five-year plan period will be 70-80 per cent more than that of the previous one. while the major targets for production in mongolia's national economic plan for 1974 were lower than those of 1973, the target for geological prospecting rose by 36 per cent and the output of mineral products increased by 30 per cent. most or all of such important industrial resources as tungsten ore and fluorite extracted by mongolia are seized by the soviet revisionists.

while rounding up "brothers" to make "joint exploitation", the soviet revisionists plunder large amounts of mineral resources from the "fraternal countries" where "exploitation" is carried out. it is an irony indeed for the "example of equality and mutual assistance" with which they describe their economic relations with other c.m.e.a. member states.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Whom Does It Benefit After All?

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1975)

the soviet revisionists have been denounced by public opinion in a number of countries for turning their back on the agreements reached within the "council for mutual economic assistance (cmea)" and raising by a big margin the prices of raw materials and fuel they sold to the other cmea member states. flying into a rage with shame the kremlin social-imperialists instructed tass to release an article on april 29 justifying their action.

tass asserts in the article that the current cmea price adjustment is "to safeguard the common interests of the great community" and denies that the raising of raw material and fuel prices, first of all oil price, by the soviet union is "a selfish act". "the conjectures that some countries have got one-sided advantage from the current adjustment, are absolutely groundless", the article says. "the new prices have been fixed in the interest of the whole socialist community, and will promote the development of economy and foreign trade of these countries", so on and so forth.

who, after all, benefits from the current cmea price adjustment and hiking of raw material and fuel prices? will it be the soviet union alone, or, as tass says, "the entire community"? facts are the most convincing arguments in answer to this question and the truth of the matter cannot be covered up by this feeble apologetic article of tass.

the main tass "argument" for the raising of raw material and fuel prices by the soviet union is that in the adjustment not only the prices of soviet raw materials and fuel are raised but so also are "the prices of machines and equipment" the soviet union imports from other cmea member states. the article says: "according to their value, these goods constitute over 40 per cent of the total soviet import from the other countries of the great socialist community." this "argument" seems rather convincing at first glance, but by making an analysis of the trade structure between the eastern european countries and the soviet union and by comparing the margins of increase in the prices of raw materials and fuel and machines, one can easily see that the solemn tass "argument" is excellent material for the exposure of the soviet revisionists.

it is well-known that for a long time the raw materials, semi-finished products and fuel exported by the soviet union to the five "cmea" member states the german democratic republic, czechoslovakia, hungary, bulgaria and poland constitute about a half to two thirds of the total soviet exports to these countries; while the machinery

and equipment these countries supply the soviet union amount only to 40 per cent of total soviet imports from these countries. in the recent price readjustment, raw material and fuel prices were raised at a much bigger margin by the soviet revisionists than those of machinery and equipment and farm products, with oil price soaring 130-140 per cent per ton. .this places the "cmea" member states in an unfavourable position in trade with the soviet union. take hungary and bulgaria as examples. the fuel, raw materials and semi-finished products hungary imported from the soviet union every year amount to about 70 per cent of its total soviet import in terms of value. under the new prices, the average price of energy fuel and industrial raw materials imported by hungary from the soviet union this year will be 52 per cent higher than last year, while the prices of machinery equipment and means of communication and transport which constitute 50 per cent of hungary's exports to the soviet union have only gone up 15 per cent on the average. thus, as the result of price readjustment, the soviet union will get 370 million rubles in trade with hungary, while hungary will only get less than 75 million rubles in trade with the soviet union, a loss of nearly 300 million rubles on the hungarian side. this is a heavy blow to hungary's balance of payments, turning her favourable trade balance with the soviet union into unfavourable and reducing hungary to a debtor nation. bulgaria is mainly a farm produce exporter among the east european "cmea" member states. most of bulgaria's farm produce and finished products are shipped to the soviet union, while most of the oil, coal and iron ore she needs are imported from the soviet union. this year bulgaria will import 9.8 million tons of oil from the soviet union with the price per ton increasing more than one hundred per cent, while the prices of her farm produce exported to the soviet union have only gone up 30 per cent or more. what bulgaria gains from the increase in farm product prices can only make up for two thirds of the increase in soviet oil price.

like in the cases of hungary and bulgaria, the german democratic republic, czechoslovakia and poland also suffer losses in varying degrees in their trade with the soviet union. as a result of the big price increase in soviet raw materials and fuel, the g.d.r. will incur a net loss of about 600 million rubles this year in trade with the soviet union. czechoslovakia will lose over 370 million rubles this year in the import of soviet oil, natural gas and iron ore. the austrian institute of international comparative economic surveys pointed out in a report in early april 1975: "recent price boosts within the east european economic grouping (cmea)" had been only "to the soviet union's advantage, as energy and raw material prices had risen at a faster rate than other commodities." the report continues: "this

meant that east european states will only be able to offset one-third of the increased cost of their imports (from the soviet union) by raising the prices of their export goods." expressing similar views in a dispatch from vienna dated june 23, afp says: "the rise in the cost of soviet raw materials is thus causing anxiety to its partners in eastern europe from the balance of payments standpoint" because these "partners" would have to bear "similar big increases" in the cost of soviet raw materials this year. the dispatch points out: "although the soviet union has allowed increases in the prices of its imports from its partners, these are not sufficient to keep the balance."

facts are more eloquent than words. gentlemen of the soviet revisionists exclamation in the face of the above-mentioned facts, how can you deny that the price hike in raw materials and fuel, particularly oil, sold to other "cmea" member states "is selfish act?" are not the assertions that the "fixing of new prices is in the interest of the whole community" instead of the soviet union "unilaterally" and that the recent price readjustment "is in the interest of" all member states of the "community" to "enliven their foreign trade" pure lies plus sophistry?

only those who are suffering know what suffering means. the hungarian weekly "observer" complained in an article on last march 5 that the price hike in soviet raw materials and fuel "has created new difficulties and problems" for hungary. refuting the assertion of "realisation of contract price" within the "cmea" the soviet revisionists preached at the time of the price readjustment, the bulgarian journal "international relations" wrote: "the so-called realisation of contract price" is actually to "directly shift" the "evil influences of the capitalist market" onto other "cmea" member states. "this is inacceptable," it pointed out. the czechoslovak paper "rude pravo" said that the czechoslovak economy "is facing a new and quite arduous task" as a result of "changes in the external conditions" of raw material supply. in an interview with a "neues deutschland" correspondent last february, a g.d.r. leader also complained that "increases in import prices have added burden to the g.d.r. national economy."

it is quite clear who benefits from the latest "cmea" price readjustment.

in their relations with other countries, the soviet revisionist social-imperialists invariably benefit themselves at the expense of others and practise profit-seeking, but they always try to fool others with such lies as "benefit to all". such hypocrisy is indeed nauseating.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

## Vice Minister Chen Wei-chi Meets Amity Delegation of Swiss Clock and Watch Makers to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1975)

chen wei-chi, chinese vice-minister of light industry, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with all members of an amity delegation of swiss clock and watch makers to china led by jean-claude deu chat and serge dalmer.

present on the occasion were lu wan-chang, leading member of a chinese department concerned, and francis pianca, charge d'affaires ad interim of the swiss embassy here.

the seven-member amity delegation of swiss clock and watch makers to china arrived in peking on june 9 at the invitation of the chinese ministry of light industry. while in china, the delegation visited tientsin, shanghai and sian and held discussions with chinese watch and clock technicians. the delegation will leave peking for home on july 1.

CHINA AND THAILAND

## Thailand Prime Minister Arrives to Rousing Welcome in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1975)

mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj, prime minister of the kingdom of thailand, arrived in peking by special plane this morning on an official visit to china at the invitation of premier chou en-lai. he was accorded a rousing welcome at the airport by several thousand people of the chinese capital.

prime minister kukrit's party includes foreign minister chatichai choonhavan and other high-ranking government officials.

welcoming the thailand prime minister and the other distinguished guests at the airport were: teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien and hua kuo-feng, vice-premiers of the state council; wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; liao cheng-chih, member of the standing

committee of the national people's congress; han nien-lung and wang hai-jung, vice-ministers of foreign affairs; wang shang-jung, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; hsu pin-chou, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building; chang yung-li, vice-minister of commerce, and wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

on behalf of premier chou en-lai, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping extended welcome to prime minister kukrit on his visit to china.

the people of china and thailand, which are close neighbours, enjoy a traditional friendship and have been widening the scope of friendly contact in recent years. prime minister kukrit's official visit to china will see the normalization of the relations between the two countries and promote the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

today, the national flags of china and thailand and colourful bunting flew over the main streets in peking city. huge streamers trailing from tall buildings bore the slogans of welcome: "a warm welcome to prime minister kukrit pramoj exclamation" "a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from thailand exclamation" "resolutely support the people of thailand in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and thailand exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

prime minister kukrit's special plane touched down at peking airport shortly after 11 a.m. chinese leaders and the distinguished visitors shook hands and exchanged greetings. a grand ceremony of welcome took place at the airport which flew the national flags of china and thailand. the band struck up the national anthems of thailand and china. accompanied by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, prime minister kukrit reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. as the distinguished guests went round to meet the welcoming crowd, people waved bouquets and shouted slogans of welcome. young people greeted the honoured guests with dances performed to music. prime minister kukrit and the other distinguished visitors repeatedly waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and the visiting thai football delegation were also present at the airport.

List of Principal Members of Thailand Prime Minister's Official Party to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1975)

following is the list of the principal members of the official party accompanying prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj of the kingdom of thailand on his visit to china:

chatichai choonhavan, minister of foreign affairs;

anand panyarachun, ambassador and permanent representative of thailand to the united nations;

prakaipet indhusophon, secretary-general to the prime minister;

vicharn nivatvongs, under-secretary of state, ministry of commerce;

admiral jit sangkhadul, under-secretary of state, ministry of defence;

amnuay viravan, under-secretary of state, ministry of finance;

prida karnasut, under-secretary of state, ministry of agriculture and cooperatives;

chalaw vanaputi, under-secretary of state, ministry of interior;

yos bunnag, under-secretary of state, ministry of industry;

sithi savetsila, secretary-general, national security council;

kasem sirisumpundh, deputy secretary-general to the prime minister;

winyu angkanarak, deputy under-secretary of state, ministry of interior;

nissai vejjajiva, ambassador attached to the ministry of foreign affairs;

kosol sindhvananda, director-general, political department, ministry of foreign affairs;

major-general fuangchaloei aniruth-deva, military aide to the prime minister;

tamchai kambhato, secretary-general of the association of thai industries; and

sathit sathirathaya, deputy director-general, protocol department, ministry of foreign affairs.

## Premier Chou En-lai Meets Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj and Other Distinguished Thai Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met in hospital here this afternoon with prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj of the kingdom of thailand and principal members of his official party.

attending the meeting were principal members of prime minister kukrit pramoj's official party chatichai choonhavan, anand panyarachun, prakaipet indhusophon, vicharn nivatvongs, admiral jit sangkhadul, amnuay viravan, prida karnasut, chalaw vanaputi, yos bunnag, sithi savetsila and kosol sindhvananda.

also attending the meeting were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, department directors ko hua and chu chuan-hsien and deputy department director chang han-chih.

## Chu Teh, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-lien, Hua Kuo-feng and Wu Teh Meet Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj and Other Distinguished Thai Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-line and hua kuo-feng, vice-premiers of the state council, and wu teh, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, met here this evening with prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj of the kingdom of thailand and all the distinguished thai guests accompanying the prime minister on his visit to china. they were photographed together.

## Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, and mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj, prime minister of the kingdom of thailand, held talks here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the thai side were chatichai choonhavan, anand panyarachun, prakaipet indhusophon, sithi savetsila, nissai vejjajiva, kosol sindhvananda, vitthaya vejjajiva and tej bunnag.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, ko hua, chu chuan-hsien, chang han-chih, cheng jui-sheng and chang li.

## Peking Grand Banquet Welcomes Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj and Other Distinguished Thai Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, hosted a grand banquet here this evening in the name of premier chou en-lai to warmly welcome prime minister mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj of the kingdom of thailand, as well as minister of foreign affairs chatichai choonhavan and all the other distinguished guests from thailand, who are accompanying the prime minister on his visit to china.

present were chen hsi-lien and hua kuo-feng, vice-premiers of the state council; wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; and li chiang, minister of foreign trade.

the banquet was held in the great hall of the people. the national flags of thailand and china were hung side by side in the banquet hall. the band played music of welcome as prime minister kukrit pramoj and the other distinguished thai guests entered the banquet hall in the company of chinese leaders.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and prime minister kukrit pramoj spoke at the banquet. (the texts of their speeches have been released separately.)

after their speeches, the band played the royal anthem of thailand and the chinese national anthem. at the banquet permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship, hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the further development of the traditional friendship between the people of china and thailand and the friendly relations between the two countries. in the course of the banquet, the band played chinese and thai music.

the thai football delegation led by prachoom ratanapien was present at the banquet.

present at the banquet were also members of the n.p.c. standing committee liao cheng-chih, tung ti-chou and yang po-lan, and leading members of departments concerned han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, wang shang-jung, teng tung-che, yu sang, li ke, hsiao peng, hsu pin-chou, sun hsiao-feng, tsao lu, yu mei, chu chun-ho, chiang tung-ping, chang yung-li, liu ching-tang, chang chih-chiang, li ching-chuan, wang chien-chung, fang kao, chu mu-chih, wang shou-jen, pan fei, shen tu, hsu yun-pei, chai tse-min and wang yao-ting.

present were also diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

## Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1975)

following is the full text of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's speech at the banquet in honour of prime minister kukrit pramoj of the kingdom of thailand here this evening:

your excellency mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj, respected prime minister,

distinguished guests from thailand,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad that his excellency mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj, prime minister of thailand, has come to china at the invitation of premier chou en-lai on an official visit, bringing to the chinese people the friendship of the people of thailand. there are among the distinguished guests from thailand his excellency foreign minister chatichai choonhavan and other old friends who have visited our country more than once in recent years as well as many new friends who are here for the first time. i am entrusted by premier chou en-lai to host this evening's banquet. please allow me, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to express our warm welcome to his excellency prime minister kukrit pramoj and the other distinguished guests from thailand.

thailand is a country with a long history. the industrious and valiant people of thailand have made an important contribution to the treasure-house of asian civilization by creating their magnificent ancient culture. after the imperialist and colonialist invasion of asia, the people of thailand waged a protracted and unyielding struggle to safeguard

their national independence. their struggle won the deep sympathy and admiration of the people of all countries. in international affairs, thailand actively develops friendly relations with other third world countries, stands for a peaceful and neutral southeast asia and is opposed to power politics and hegemonism. we sincerely wish the people of thailand new and greater victories on their road of advance.

friends and comrades,

at present, the international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the people of all countries. thanks to the great victories won by the indochinese peoples, an excellent situation now prevails in southeast asia. after the second world war, the situation in southeast asia remained in constant tension and the relations between the southeast asian countries and other asian countries were extremely abnormal because one of the superpowers persisted in a war of aggression in indochina. now, this superpower has finally suffered irrevocable defeat under the counter-blows of the indochinese peoples and had to withdraw from indochina. this situation has created very favourable conditions for southeast asian countries to act independently and take their destiny into their own hands. it is, however, noteworthy that the other superpower with wild ambitions has extended its tentacles far and wide. it insatiably seeks new military bases in southeast asia and sends its naval vessels to ply the indian and west pacific oceans, posing a menacing threat to the peace and security of the southeast asian countries. the spectre of its expansionism now haunts southeast asia, as it hankers for converting this region into its sphere of influence some day. but the people of the southeast asian countries, who suffered untold misery under imperialist and colonialist rule, will never allow any superpower to subject their countries again to aggression, oppression and control. we believe that the southeast asian people, uniting themselves and persisting in struggle, will smash all superpower schemes of aggression and expansion and victoriously guard their countries' independence and sovereignty. history has proved and will continue to prove that southeast asia belongs to the people of the southeast asian countries, and not to any superpower.

china is a developing socialist country; like the southeast asian countries, she belongs to the third world. we have always sympathized with and supported the just struggles of all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples. through their own protracted struggle, our people have become keenly aware that the destiny of a country can be determined only by its own people. foreign aggression and interference are impermissible and are doomed to failure. we consider that countries with different social systems can develop state relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity,

mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. in conformity with these principles, china has already established diplomatic relations with many countries. this is a vivid proof that these principles are practicable and full of vitality.

friends and comrades,

this visit by his excellency prime minister kukrit pramoj to china has turned a new page in the history of china-thailand relations. our two countries are close neighbours, and there is a kinship-like traditional friendship between our two peoples. friendly contacts between our peoples can be traced to more than two thousand years ago. there was a period before the colonialist and imperialist invasion of asia when emissaries travelled in a steady stream between china and thailand, and the two peoples carried on a brisk economic and cultural interflow. in the history of china-thailand relations, quite a number of chinese emigrated to thailand and have lived amicably with the people there, adding kinship to the relationship between the chinese and thai peoples. after the founding of new china, the contacts between our two countries were unfortunately interrupted for a time, owing to imperialist obstruction and sabotage. but that was only a brief interlude in the long history of friendship between our two peoples. we are happy to note that in recent years the traditional friendship of our two peoples has resumed and developed at a rapid pace. cultural, athletic, scientific and commercial exchanges between the two countries have increased steadily. it is the common wish of our two peoples to effect the normalization of relations between china and thailand. during this visit of prime minister kukrit pramoj, our two governments will sign a joint communique to announce officially the establishment of diplomatic relations. the chinese government and people heartily welcome this development. we wish his excellency the prime minister and the other distinguished guests from thailand complete success in their visit.

now, i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the kingdom of thailand and the well-being of her people,

to the further development of the traditional friendship between the chinese and thai peoples and the friendly relations between the two countries;

to the health of his majesty bhumibol aduldej, king of thailand,

to the health of his excellency prime minister kukrit pramoj,

to the health of his excellency foreign minister chatichai choonhavan,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from thailand,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here exclamation

Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj's Reply Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1975)

following is the full text of prime minister of the kingdom of thailand mom rajwongse kukrit pramoj's speech at the banquet given in his honour here this evening:

your excellency respected vice-premier teng hsiao-ping,

excellencies respected vice-premiers and mr. ministers,

i feel it a high honour to have been invited to pay an official visit to the people's republic of china by h.e. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. when i received the invitation, i felt great pleasure in having the opportunity to take part in the revival and further strengthening of the traditionally close and friendly ties that have existed for so long between the people of the kingdom of thailand and the people of the people's republic of china, in conformity with the interests and common desires of the two peoples. from the moment i arrived in china, i and my party have been received with a friendship of the utmost warmth. i should like to take this opportunity to thank our hosts and through them to express our deep appreciation to the people of china.

my visit to china is the result of the development of relations between the kingdom of thailand and the people's republic of china that have progressed step by step over the recent years. in these contacts, both sides have co-operated with sincerity in the creation of mutual understanding. in this connection, the exchange of sports teams, doctors, scientists, trade delegations and the visit by members of the national assembly have played an important role in drawing our two peoples close together.

your excellency respected vice-premier teng hsiao-ping,

excellencies respected vice-premiers and mr. ministers,

the government of the kingdom of thailand to which i had the honour of being appointed prime minister, is a democratic government elected by the thai people and represents all the people of thailand. the foreign policy objective of this government is to follow an independent course in promoting peaceful coexistence on the principle of friendship with all countries professing good intention towards thailand, without regard to differences in political ideologies or governmental systems, and based on the principles of justice, equality and non-interference, in either direct or indirect forms, in the internal affairs of each other. it is for this reason, that the recognition and normalization of relations with the people's republic of china had high priority in the conduct of the foreign policy of my government.

the government of the kingdom of thailand wishes to reaffirm that only the people of each country have the right to choose their own political, economic and social system free from outside interference. the government of the kingdom of thailand is convinced that even though the kingdom of thailand and the people's republic of china have differing political, economic and social systems, this should not constitute an obstacle to the development of peaceful and amicable relations between our two countries and peoples on the basis of the principles of pancha sila.

at the present time, efforts to establish hegemony and spheres of influence have not declined, and the countries of south-east asia continue to have to oppose all manners of subversion from outside in order to preserve their right to choose their own political, economic and social systems without external interference. for this reason, five countries of the region, namely, indonesia, malaysia, the philippines, singapore and thailand made the "bangkok declaration" of 1966 establishing the association of southeast asian nations. since 1966, the asean, which is a regional organization for economic and social co-operation, has expanded its activities to cover efforts towards political solidarity too.

the worthy political intent of the asean countries was again demonstrated when representatives of our five nations met in kuala lumpur in november 1971 and made the "kuala lumpur declaration" on south-east asia to be a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. the important consideration underlying the kuala lumpur declaration is that the asean countries wish the whole of southeast asia to be an area free from the rivalry and conflict of all the great powers. in other words, the intent of the declaration is to bring benefits to all the countries in the region regardless of differences in political,

economic or social systems. should the creation of a balance of interests in the relations between the great powers and the nations of southeast asia were to succeed, this region might become a zone of stability, which would contribute to the reduction of tension in one area of the world and help to lessen the chance of the occurrence of another world war. this is naturally the desire of all peace-loving people. for this reason, the government of thailand warmly welcomes the pronouncements of the government of the people's republic of china in support of the asean and the desire of asean countries to see south-east asia a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

in actual fact, mutual understanding and sympathy between china and the countries of southeast asia have existed since ancient times. in the case of thailand and china, contacts between thai and chinese trace back to thousands of years. even at the present time, it is a well known fact that in the southern-most part of china there are many chinese nationals of the thai race who are living in peace and happiness under the protection of the constitution of the people's republic of china. so it is in thailand, the chinese in thailand have lived for many centuries in amity and harmony with the thai people in conformity with the law of the land and with the customs and habits of the thai people. at the risk of being unduly boastful, i feel in all sincerity that the success with which chinese and thai have lived together is something we should take pride in, because it is unique and this should be generally known.

china is a great country. throughout the long history of thai-chinese relations, the thai people have looked upon china as one of the countries which is a model of culture. however, in a long friendship, it is perhaps in the nature of things that there should have been a moment of some estrangement to the extent that it gave rise to mutual misapprehension and mistrust. but a quarter of a century is but a short interval in time. now within the last three years, thai people have been able once again to come and visit china and to see the marvels of the new china. on this point, may i mention a few examples. the progress in medicine and science in china that seeks to teach doctors and scientists to serve the people and the training of "barefoot doctors" to provide health care for all the people in the rural areas. then there is the progress achieved in the field of agriculture that has brought about equality and justice in the countryside together with the development of the efficiency of agricultural production units so as to enable them to meet fully the needs of the people. these lessons are extremely useful to take back for adaptation in thailand.

nevertheless, the historical evolution of each country is by nature different. a glorious revolution,

full of fervour and exciting events, gave birth to the people's republic of china. the success of the chinese revolution is continually lauded. but, for the kingdom of thailand, our revolution was inspired from above under the leadership of our kings who always understood the need for administrative and social reforms to keep up with the prevailing circumstances. the successes of this wise royal policy accrued to the benefit of each and every thai. therefore, it can be seen that although the historical evolution of each country might be different, the end result, which is desired by all, is the same, that is, the creation of equality and justice in society and the attainment of parity in the standard of living among the people. this is the objective of the government of the kingdom of thailand and i am fully aware that it is also the policy of the government of the people's republic of china.

your excellency respected vice-premier teng hsiao-ping,

excellencies respected vice-premiers and mr. ministers,

i would like to express my earnest hope that the relations between our two countries and peoples, which is being revived, on the basis of sincerity, mutual trust and mutual respect, will draw us close together and yield benefits to both sides in conformity with the hopes of the peoples of both two countries in the times to come.

finally, i invite you to drink to the health of

- h.e. mao tsetung
  chairman of the communist party of china

- h.e. chu teh
  chairman of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china

- h.e. chou en-lai
  premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

and to the progress and prosperity of the people's republic of china and the chinese people and to the friendship between the people's republic of china and thailand.

Thai Newspapers Hail Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj's China Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1975)

prime minister of thailand kukrit pramoj's visit to china and the pending establishment of diplomatic relations between thailand and china have been acclaimed by newspapers and periodicals of thailand, according to bangkok reports.

"siam rath" said in an article on june 24 that "the kukrit pramoj government's foreign policy of establishing friendly relations with the people's republic of china accords with the public demand."

"pracha thipatai" said editorially on june 29: prime minister of thailand kukrit pramoj's visit to peking to set up diplomatic relations with the people's republic of china "is opening a new page of the history of thailand".

the normalization of thailand-china relations will give the two countries opportunities "to learn from each other and exchange good experiences," the editorial said.

in an editorial of june 28 referring to the thailand government's decision to set up diplomatic relations with china, the "maharas" weekly said, "this policy is correct; it meets with the demand of the majority of the people."

"tong hua yid pao" said editorially on june 25 that "the traditional friendship between the thai and chinese peoples will attain further development immediately following the normalization of relations between the two countries." the establishment of thailand-china diplomatic relations will build anew "the friendship bridge" between the two countries and make the two peoples "befriend with each other from generation to generation", the editorial said.

"new chinese daily news" said in an article on june 27 that "to promote the traditional friendship between the people of thailand and china and to further develop the friendly relations between the two countries are the common desire of the two peoples and are entirely in harmony with their interests."

"sing sian yit pao" said in an article on june 29 that the establishment of diplomatic relations between thailand and china is what the people of the two countries have longed for. "we wish full success for the establishment of friendly diplomatic relations between china and

thailand and hope that it will make contributions to promoting peace and stability in asia," the article said. it also pointed out that the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, are rivalling for hegemony. for the sake of peace and stability in the continent, the asian countries should realize "great unity in asia" to resist hegemonism, the article said.

## Thai Football Team Plays Opening Friendly Match in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1975)

the visiting thai football team won from the hopei provincial team 3:2 in the first of a friendly match series before 30,000 cheering spectators here this afternoon.

present were chuang tse-tung, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, chao hsi-wu, president of the chinese football association, and leading members of organizations concerned ni chih-chin, tu pao-chung and wang fu-yung.

prachoom ratanapien, chief of the thailand football delegation, was present.

the thai team finished runner-up in the asia cup group four matches earlier this year. it led 2:0 at half-time today. left winger cherdsak chaiyabute scored a ground shot barely two metres from the goal after 37 minutes of play. with seconds to go before half-time, centre forward veerapong phongpaitoon headed the ball into the net from a lofty pass by full-back suchin kasiwat.

twentythree minutes after the interval, veerapong phongpaitoon scored again. he took a long shot from 20 metres out, the ball hit the goal post and bounced into the net.

the hopei team was undeterred and scored twice in quick succession after intercepting the ball in midfield.

both teams showed fine sportsmanship in the exciting match and drew outbursts of applause from the spectators.

the visitors will play the chinese team in peking in early july.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

## Chinese and RSVN Table Tennis Teams Play Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1975)

the chinese table tennis team and the table tennis team of the republic of south viet nam played a friendly match here in the capital indoor stadium this evening, to warm welcome of over 10,000 spectators.

seeing the match were li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; leading members of departments concerned hsu yin-sheng, jen chao, liang cho-hui and li fu-jung; le phuong and hua hong viet, leader and deputy leader of the table tennis delegation from the republic of south viet nam; nguyen thanh cong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking; le phong thai and tran van tri, leader and deputy leader of the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam; and nguyen trong vinh, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china.

having had many friendly exchanges and forged profound revolutionary friendship between them, the chinese and r.s.v.n. table tennis players both showed initiative and warm friendship in the men's and women's team events this evening. their fine skills and sportsmanship won warm praise from the capacity spectators.

## Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets with Table Tennis Delegations of DRVN and RSVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chen hsi-lien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam with le phong thai as its leader and tran van tri as its deputy leader and the table tennis delegation from the republic of south viet nam with le phuong as its leader and hua hong viet as its deputy leader.

present were d.r.v.n. ambassador to china nguyen trong vinh and charge d'affaires ad interim of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking nguyen thanh cong.

present also were li ching-chuan and hsu yin-sheng, leading members of chinese departments concerned; and li fu-jung and chu hsiang-yun, deputy leaders of the chinese table tennis delegation to the forthcoming second asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

## National Amateur Football Team of Federal Republic of Germany Plays Opening Friendly Match in China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 29, 1975)

the national amateur football team of the federal republic of germany opened its friendly match series in china meeting the kwangtung provincial team before more than 30,000 cheering spectators here this afternoon.

the exciting match ended 1:0 in favour of the kwangtung team and drew repeated applause from the spectators for good sportsmanship displayed by both teams.

liang chin-tang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and lu teh-yao, director of the provincial physical culture and sports committee, watched the friendly match. they met and had a friendly conversation with hermann neuberger, leader of the visiting team and vice-president of the football federation of the federal republic of germany.

in a match of contrasting styles, the long-passing german team played a strong mid-field game, forcing the fast-moving kwangtung players to crowd the goalmouth in defence on several occasions.

kwangtung half-back ho chia scored the lone goal of the match three minutes from half-time, with a powerful rising shot at close range.

the visitors had a greater share of the attacking movements which the kwangtung defenders, goal-keeper hsu hua-fu in particular, repulsed one after another.

the visitors arrived here yesterday afternoon and were guests at a banquet given in their honour by the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation in the evening.

they will next visit shanghai and peking for two more friendly matches.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

## Chinese Delegation to World Women's Conference Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 28, 1975)

the chinese delegation to the world conference of the international women's year led by li su-wen and her deputy wang shu-chen gave a reception for delegates from various countries attending the world conference at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening.

among the nearly 400 guests present were: ho jung suk, head of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea; vito kapo, head of the albanian delegation; ma thi chu, head of the delegation of the republic of south viet nam; lina ciobanu, head of the romanian delegation; dinh nho-liem, deputy head of the delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam; nusrat bhutto, wife of pakistan president and head of the pakistan delegation; viola burnham, wife of guyana prime minister and head of the guyana delegation; and helvi sipila, secretary-general of the world women's conference as well as delegates from various countries including mexico and observers of some liberation organizations.

amalia de cardenas, wife of mexico's ex-president; virginia chapa, president of the society of friends of people's china, and isabel pozas, vice-president of the mexico-china friendship association were also present at the reception.

diplomatic envoys from a number of countries to mexico attended the reception.

yao kuang, chinese ambassador to mexico, was also present.

chinese delegates had cordial and friendly conversations with delegates of various countries at the reception which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. they all expressed the wish that peoples and women of various countries would win successes in their struggles against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for women's emancipation.

END

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